

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

ROSANNA WISE,

Plaintiff,

v.

JUUL LABS, INC., PAX LABS, INC.,
ALTRIA GROUP, INC., AND
PHILIP MORRIS USA, INC.,

Defendants.

Case No.

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, Rosanna Wise, by and through his undersigned counsel, brings this complaint against Defendants JUUL Labs, Inc., PAX Labs, Inc., Altria Group, Inc., and Philip Morris USA, Inc. (hereinafter “Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

I. NATURE OF THE CASE

1. Plaintiff is an 18-year-old who has developed severe nicotine addiction as a result of Defendants’ orchestrated efforts to addict a new generation of teenagers and young adults to nicotine.

2. JUUL entered the electronic cigarette market in 2015 with a trendy, youth-oriented e-cigarette that was easy to use, easy to share and easy to hide. More importantly, it carried one of the highest doses of nicotine available on the market and was coupled with a patented formulation that enabled its aerosolized nicotine to be easily inhaled and rapidly absorbed. Faced with better-funded and more established Big Tobacco-backed competitors, JUUL made a purposeful decision. Instead of marketing its product to existing smokers, JUUL targeted the young—a generation of teens who had turned their backs on cigarettes. JUUL’s decision would inure to its benefit, but at a significant cost to youth, their parents and society.

3. Armed with a youth-oriented design, a highly addictive substance, and an

aggressive youth-directed marketing campaign, JUUL quickly rose from a relatively obscure startup, to a company now valued at \$38 billion dollars.¹ During this period, JUUL posted an extraordinary number of advertisements via social media, including promoting its product via paid influencers and distributing its messaging broadly across social media via various youth-directed hashtags, such as #vaporized, #LightsCameraVapor, #mangomonday and #fruitfriday.² Defendants' social media marketing blitz reached Plaintiff, with Plaintiff recalling such advertisements, including youth oriented JUUL posters, beginning in 2015.

4. Brazenly touting itself as the “*most educated*,” “*the most diligent [and] the most well-researched*” e-cigarette company, JUUL recognized that youth were an untapped resource and a critical driver of revenue growth.³ Indeed, JUUL’s marketing efforts were so successful, and its product so pervasive among youth, that “JUULing”—the act of smoking a JUUL—had become part of Generation Z’s lexicon. JUUL successfully created an image that its use was edgy, cool, fun, and pleasurable, both physically and emotionally, “faithfully recapitulat[ing] the playbook [used] by traditional cigarette marketers” 50 years earlier.⁴

5. Utilizing youth tobacco advertising tactics forbidden to tobacco manufacture, JUUL became the most popular e-cigarette maker in the U.S. in less than three years, controlling more than 75 percent of the e-cigarette market and achieving a corporate valuation of \$38 billion.⁵ Over the 12-month period ending August 2018, JUUL sold \$1.29 billion worth of

¹ *Altria nears Juul stake deal, valuing it at \$38 billion*, Reuters (December 19, 2018), <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-juul-altria-group-m-a/altria-nears-juul-stake-deal-valuing-it-at-38-billion-sources-idUSKCN1OI2CC>. Also see Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015-2018)*.

² Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015-2018)*.

³ *Pax stays ahead of the curve*, CSP (October 14, 2015), <https://www.cspdailynews.com/tobacco/pax-stays-ahead-curve>.

⁴ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 39.

⁵ Carver R., *Juul expands top U.S. e-cig market share; traditional cigarettes volume continues to slip*, Winston Salem Journal (November 27, 2018), <https://www.journalnow.com/business/juul-expands-top-u-s-e-cig>.

devices and pods⁶ and enjoyed an annual sales increase of 783%.⁷

6. Although JUUL repeatedly claimed that its product was designed for adult smokers, by 2016 more than two million middle and high school students, many of whom had never smoked, had tried e-cigarettes.⁸ In November 2018, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported that e-cigarette use among American high school students reached 20.8% (3.05 million users) representing a 78% increase from the prior year.⁹ Equally alarming, in the same time period (2012-2018) e-cigarette use among middle school students increased from 1.1% to 7.2%—a near sevenfold increase.¹⁰

7. The expanding use of JUUL e-cigarettes among minors resulted in a new population of individuals addicted to nicotine—a dangerous prospect for America’s youth. According to the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), no nicotine products are safe for use by children,¹¹ and the United States Surgeon General has concluded that e-cigarettes, including JUUL, are not safe for anyone under age 26.¹²

marketshare- traditional/article_9bdfd55c-68b5-5c08-aeb8-edb4a616ca9e.html (last visited July 29, 2019); *See also*, Primack, D., *Scoop: The numbers behind Juul’s investor appeal*, Axios (July 2, 2018), <https://www.axios.com/numbers-juul-investor-appeal-vaping-22c0a2f9-beb1-4a48-acee-5da64e3e2f82.html>.

⁶ CNBC, *E-cigarette sales are booming thanks to Juul*, LaVito A., August 21, 2018. Available at <https://www.cnbc.com/2018/08/21/e-cigarette-sales-are-booming-thanks-tojuul.html>.

⁷ LaVito A., *Popular e-cigarette Juul’s sales have surged almost 800 percent over the past year*, CNBC (July 2, 2018), <https://www.cnbc.com/2018/07/02/juul-ecigarette-sales-have-surged-over-the-past-year.html>.

⁸ Brazier, A., *Are e-cigarettes a safe alternative to smoking?*, Medical News Today (June 25, 2018), <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/216550.php>.

⁹ CDC, *Notes from the Field: Use of Electronic Cigarettes and Any Tobacco Product Among Middle and High School Students – United States, 2011–2018*, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (“MMWR”) 67(45):1276–1277 (Nov. 16, 2018), https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm6745a5.htm?s_cid=mm6745a5_w.

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ U.S. Food & Drug Administration, *Nicotine: The Addictive Chemical in Tobacco Products*, June 24, 2019, <https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/products-guidance-regulations/nicotine-addictive-chemical-tobacco-products>.

¹² U.S Surgeon General and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office on Smoking and Health, *Know The Risks: E-cigarettes and Young People* (2019) <https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/> (as of July 5th, 2019).

8. The U.S. Surgeon General's Report on e-cigarette use among youth and young adults found that e-cigarettes are unsafe for children and adolescents and that those who use e-cigarettes are significantly more likely to go on to use traditional cigarettes—a product that kills half of its long-term users. A February 2019 *JAMA* investigation concluded that e-cigarette use among teens is associated with increased risk for eventual cigarette use, even among children who otherwise would have been at low risk for cigarette initiation. Prior e-cigarette users were four times more likely to ever smoke a cigarette compared to youth with no prior tobacco use.¹³

9. Nicotine is particularly dangerous to young people whose brains are still developing through the mid-20s. Nicotine is not only addictive developing adolescent brains, but can also be highly toxic if ingested in high amounts, causing stroke and seizures and it permanently alters the structure of the brain and causes permanent mood changes and other cognitive disorders.

10. Several studies, including one recently released by the American Stroke Association, have shown that e-cigarettes increase the risk of stroke, heart attack and coronary artery disease.¹⁴ Other studies have shown that e-cigarettes containing nicotine significantly increase blood pressure, heart rate and arterial stiffness, and also cause vascular damage, which can lead to strokes and other cardiovascular injuries. In addition, usage of e-cigarettes has also been associated with respiratory issues

11. Despite this, Defendant designed JUUL to quickly and severely addict young people to nicotine, one of the most addictive chemicals in the world. By studying cigarette industry archives, JUUL learned how to manipulate the nicotine in its products to maximize

¹³ Berry, Kaitlyn, *et al.*, *Association of Electronic Cigarette Use With Subsequent Initiation of Tobacco Cigarettes in U.S. Youths*, *JAMA Network Open*, 2019(2): e187794. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2018.7794 (Feb. 1, 2019), <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2723425?resultClick=3>.

addictiveness, particularly among new users and young people, and thereby increase sales. JUUL designed its products to have maximum inhalability, without any “throat hit” or irritation that would serve as a natural deterrent to new users. The purpose of this design element was to initiate new smokers, since those who already smoke cigarettes are tolerant to the throat hit sensation and associate it with smoking and nicotine satisfaction.

12. At the same time, JUUL designed its device to deliver a substantially higher concentrations of nicotine per puff than most traditional cigarettes and other e-cigarettes. This combination of ease of inhalation and high nicotine delivery makes JUUL both powerfully addictive and dangerous.

13. Defendants knew that JUUL’s e-cigarettes and pods were not safe under any circumstances for minors and non-smokers. Defendants hid that: (a) a JUUL pod effectively delivers more nicotine than a packet of cigarettes; (b) JUUL pods contain a special formulation of nicotine salts and benzoic acid specifically designed to deliver an otherwise intolerable level of nicotine while still maintaining a smooth smoking experience; (c) the amount and manner of nicotine provided in JUUL pods was highly addictive; and (d) the numerous additional deleterious health consequences associated with vaping.

14. Defendants were under a duty to disclose this material safety information based upon their exclusive knowledge and concealment which Defendants never disclosed to Plaintiff or the public at any time or place or in any manner.

15. Defendants’ design of the JUUL, an electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS), or e-cigarette, combined with Defendants’ aggressive marketing tactics and orchestrated efforts to addict a new generation of teenagers and young adults to nicotine, caused Plaintiff to use and become severely addicted to JUUL. To overcome Plaintiff’s frequent nicotine cravings, which is

debilitating, Plaintiff uses her JUUL e-cigarette constantly throughout the day, consuming at least one pod a day. In addition to the cost of maintaining Plaintiff's addiction, if Plaintiff does not take in the nicotine craved by Plaintiff's body, Plaintiff becomes irritable, uncomfortable, and unable to complete daily tasks as Plaintiff normally would. Plaintiff's addiction to nicotine, as caused by Defendants' JUUL e-cigarette, is life-altering and will burden her the remainder of her life.

16. At the time Plaintiff began using JUUL, none of JUUL's advertising, marketing, promotion, packaging or website disclosed any of the health effects and risks that JUUL knew or should have known would occur from use of its products. These risks include severe nicotine addiction, significant increases in blood pressure, vascular damage, increased risk of stroke, heart attacks and other cardiovascular injuries, permanent brain changes, mood disorders, heightened risk of cancer, and other harms. JUUL never disclosed that its products were unsafe for anyone under age 26. Instead, the imaging, advertising, promotion, packaging and overall marketing represented the product as safe, fun, and not harmful. As one of the JUUL founders has said: "We don't think a lot about addiction here because we're not trying to design a cessation product at all...anything about health is not on our mind".¹⁵ JUUL's design, manufacturing, marketing and distribution of this product has proven this statement to be true.

17. As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff has suffered life-altering personal injuries and seeks all appropriate remedies and relief.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

18. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the amount in controversy as to the Plaintiff exceeds \$75,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs,

¹⁵ Tiku, *Startup behind the Lambo of vaporizers just launched an intelligent e-cigarette: Surprise, it's a rectangle*, The Verge (April 21, 2015) www.theverge.com/2015/4/21/8458629/pax-labs-e-cigarette-juul (as of July 5, 2019).

and because there is complete diversity of citizenship between the Plaintiff and Defendants.

19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants as they have done substantial business, have committed a tort in whole or in part, have substantial and continuing contact with, and derive substantial revenue from goods used and consumed within the State of New York and throughout the United States. The Defendants actively sell, market and promote its product JUUL to consumers, including minors, throughout the United States, including the State of New York.

20. Venue is proper in the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the Southern District of New York, and because Defendants conduct substantial business in the Southern District of New York.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

21. Plaintiff Rosanna Wise is, and at all relevant times was, a resident and citizen of New York.

22. Currently 18 years old, Plaintiff began using JUUL while still in high school at age 16. She calls that everyone at her high school was using JUUL.

23. Plaintiff was attracted to JUUL because of its popularity and its flavors. Plaintiff and her friends preferred the flavored pods, in particular she used the fruit medley and mint flavors.

24. Plaintiff estimates that she would easily “hit” her JUUL more than thirty times a day. In fact, Plaintiff claims that she rarely put it down. Plaintiff would use JUUL immediately after waking in the morning and would experience incredibly strong cravings throughout the day to use JUUL.

25. When Plaintiff first started using JUUL, she was unaware that JUUL contained nicotine, how much nicotine a JUUL pod contained or delivered, or that JUUL had specifically been developed to maximize the addictive potential of nicotine. Moreover, he was not aware that JUUL pods and JUUL's aerosol contain toxic compounds; nor was he aware of the attendant dangers of vaping.

26. Plaintiff quickly became severely addicted to nicotine from her use of JUUL, reaching the point of vaping up to at least one pod a day. Plaintiff struggles to function if she is without nicotine and experiences strong mood swings, restlessness, and irritability from withdrawal. Plaintiff is now addicted to nicotine and is unable to stop vaping.

27. Plaintiff still struggles with this nicotine addiction and will continue to struggle with this addiction for the rest of her life. Plaintiff's nicotine addiction from JUUL permanently injured and altered her developing brain. In addition to her severe nicotine addiction and brain injury, Plaintiff has suffered harm through exposure to toxic substances, which may cause or contribute to causing disease and future health problems.

28. JUUL was a substantial factor in Plaintiff's life-altering injuries. Defendants' conduct has harmed Plaintiff physically, emotionally, and financially.

B. Defendants

29. Defendant JUUL Labs, Inc. ("JUUL") is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in San Francisco, California. JUUL originally was authorized to do business under the name Ploom Products, Inc. It changed its name to PAX Labs, Inc., and subsequently to JUUL Labs, Inc. All allegations toward JUUL are inclusive of JUUL in its prior form as either Ploom Products, Inc. or PAX Labs, Inc., or both. Accordingly, JUUL is a citizen of Delaware and California for purposes of determining diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

30. Defendant PAX Labs, Inc. ("PAX") is a Delaware corporation with its principal

place of business in San Francisco, California. Accordingly, PAX is a citizen of Delaware and California for purposes of determining diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

31. Defendant Altria Group, Inc. (“Altria”), is a Virginia corporation with its principal place of business in Richmond, Virginia. Altria acquired 35% ownership in JUUL to, among other things, sell, promote, market, and distribute JUUL e-cigarettes. Pursuant to the services agreement, JUUL has access to Altria Defendants’ industry infrastructure. Accordingly, Altria is a citizen of Virginia for purposes of determining diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

32. Defendant Philip Morris USA, Inc. (“Philip Morris”) is a Virginia corporation with its principal place of business in Richmond, Virginia. Philip Morris is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Altria. Philip Morris is engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the United States. Philip Morris is the largest cigarette company in the United States with Marlboro, the principal cigarette brand of Philip Morris, being the largest-selling cigarette brand in the United States for forty years. Accordingly, Philip Morris is a citizen of Virginia for purposes of determining diversity under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. Altria and Philip Morris are referred to collectively as the Altria Defendants.

33. Defendants JUUL Labs, Inc., PAX Labs, Inc., Altria Group, Inc., Philip Morris USA, Inc. shall be referred to herein individually by name, or jointly as “Defendants.”

34. At all times alleged herein, Defendants include and included any and all parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, divisions, franchises, partners, joint venturers, and organizational units of any kind, their predecessors, successors and assigns and their officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives and any and all other persons acting on their behalf.

35. At all relevant times, each Defendant was an agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner, or employee of the other Defendant and, in performing the conduct

complained of herein, was acting within the scope and course of its authority as such an agent, servant, representative, officer, director, partner, or employee, and with the permission and consent of each other Defendant.

36. At all times relevant, Defendants were engaged in the business of developing, designing, licensing, manufacturing, distributing, selling, marketing, and/or introducing into interstate commerce throughout the United States, either directly or indirectly through third parties, subsidiaries or related entities, JUUL e-cigarettes.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS – BACKGROUND

A. Why Nicotine is so Powerfully Addictive

37. Nicotine is an alkaloid—a class of plant-derived nitrogenous compounds that includes caffeine, cocaine, morphine, and ephedrine.

38. The modes of nicotine delivery are similar for conventional combustion cigarettes and e-cigarettes—namely, inhalation of a nicotine-laden aerosol (“smoke” in the case of cigarettes and “vapor” in the case of e-cigarettes). The uptake and biological distribution of nicotine are influenced by many of the same factors for both.¹⁶

39. In conventional combustion cigarettes, nicotine is distilled from burning tobacco and delivered either on tar droplets (called particulate matter) or as a gas (in the so-called gas or vapor phase of the smoke aerosol). The pH of smoke largely determines the partition of nicotine into the particulate and gas phases. In an acidic environment most of the nicotine is in its ionized form (also called protonated or bound nicotine). In an alkaline environment the nicotine tends to be un-ionized (also called unprotonated or freebase nicotine).

¹⁶ While the industry refers to this mode of delivery as “vapor” or “vaping,” “[t]hese terms are actually misnomers as the aerosol produced is technically not a vapor. The aerosol produced by e-cigarettes has a particulate phase, not just a gas phase like a vapor.” Orellana-Barrios M., *et al.*, *Electronic Cigarettes—A Narrative Review for Clinicians*, *Am. J. Med.* (2015) 128(7):674-81, [https://www.amjmed.com/article/S0002-9343\(15\)00165-5/pdf](https://www.amjmed.com/article/S0002-9343(15)00165-5/pdf).

40. Protonated/bound nicotine does not readily absorb into membranes and therefore it tends not to be absorbed through the mouth during smoking (or vaping) even if held in the mouth. Accordingly, an acidic aerosol, whether smoke or vapor, delivers a greater proportion of available nicotine to the lungs where it is rapidly absorbed; whereas a more alkaline aerosol delivers more freebase nicotine, a greater proportion of which is absorbed through the buccal membranes. For example, because American-blend cigarettes are high in acidic flue-cured (“bright” or “Virginia”) tobacco, the smoke tends to be smoothly acidic and nicotine exists primarily in the protonated/bound form. Cigar smoke, on the other hand, is alkaline and thus is more “harsh” and difficult to inhale but readily delivers unprotonated/freebase nicotine through the mouth.

41. Route of administration and speed of delivery are key to understanding nicotine’s addictive potential. According to the eminent nicotine researcher Dr. Neal Benowitz—Scientific Editor of the 1988 Surgeon General’s Report on nicotine addiction: “After a puff, high levels of nicotine reach the brain in 10–20 s[econds], faster than with intravenous administration, producing rapid behavioral reinforcement. The rapidity of rise in nicotine levels permits the smoker to titrate the level of nicotine and related effects during smoking, and makes smoking the most reinforcing and dependence-producing form of nicotine administration.”¹⁷

42. After rapid delivery to the brain, nicotine binds to high-affinity nicotinic cholinergic receptors. Binding increases over time in smokers (and vapers) because the number of receptors actually increases as nicotine exposure increases. Again, according to Dr. Benowitz, “The rapid rate of delivery of nicotine by smoking ... results in high levels of nicotine in the central nervous system with little time for development of tolerance. The result is a more intense

¹⁷ Benowitz, *et al.*, Nicotine Chemistry, Metabolism, Kinetics and Biomarkers, *Handb Exp Pharmacol* (192): 29-60 (Oct. 13, 2010), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2953858/>.

pharmacologic action. The short time interval between puffing and nicotine entering the brain also allows the smoker to titrate the dose of nicotine to a desired pharmacologic effect [often subconsciously], further reinforcing drug self-administration and facilitating the development of addiction.”¹⁸

43. Kids are particularly vulnerable to nicotine addiction, which is precisely why they have been targeted by Big Tobacco and now by JUUL. As described by the Surgeon General of the United States, “Tobacco use is a pediatric epidemic.” Nine out of ten smokers begin by age 18 and 80% who begin as teens will smoke into adulthood.¹⁹

44. According to the Surgeon General’s Advisory on E-Cigarette Use Among Youth: “Nicotine exposure during adolescence can harm the developing brain – which continues to develop until about age 25. Nicotine exposure during adolescence can impact learning, memory, and attention. Using nicotine in adolescence can also increase risk for future addiction to other drugs.”²⁰

45. Of course, the cigarette industry was well aware of nicotine’s addictive power, which it euphemistically referred to as “satisfaction” (a term, not ironically, that appears repeatedly in JUUL’s ‘895 patent, as discussed below). As Lorillard’s H.J. Minnemeyer put it, “Tobacco scientists know that physiological satisfaction is almost totally related to nicotine intake.”²¹ R.J. Reynolds Director of Research, Claude Teague, likewise observed that “nicotine

¹⁸ *Id.*

¹⁹ *Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Adults, A Report of the Surgeon General* at 1 (2012), <https://www.hhs.gov/surgeongeneral/reports-and-publications/tobacco/index.html>.

²⁰ Surgeon General’s Advisory on E-Cigarette Use Among Youth, <https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/surgeon-generals-advisory-on-e-cigarette-use-among-youth-2018.pdf>.

²¹ H.J. Minnemeyer, *Present Status of the Nicotine Enrichment Project* (internal Lorillard Tobacco Company memo) (April 13, 1977)

satisfaction is the dominant desire, as opposed to flavor and other satisfactions.”²²

46. The tobacco industry was equally aware how important it was to snare kids before they aged beyond the window of opportunity. One memo from a Lorillard marketing manager to the company’s president put it most succinctly, “[t]he base of our business is the high school student.”²³ It is no surprise, then, that in addition to youth marketing, the industry designed products specifically to attract and addict teen smokers. Claude Teague of R.J. Reynolds titled one internal memo “Research Planning Memorandum on Some Thoughts About New Brands of Cigarettes for the Youth Market.” In it he frankly observed, “Realistically, if our Company is to survive and prosper, over the long term, we must get our share of the youth market. In my opinion this will require new brands tailored to the youth market.”²⁴ Dr. Teague noted that “learning smokers” have a low tolerance for throat irritation so the smoke should be “as bland as possible,” i.e., not harsh; and he specifically recommended an acidic smoke “by holding pH down, probably below 6.” Noting that “pre-smokers” face “psychological pressure” to smoke if their peers are doing so, “a new brand aimed at a young smoker must somehow be the ‘in’ brand and its promotion should emphasize togetherness, belonging and group acceptance, while at the same time emphasizing ‘doing one’s own thing.’” As seen below, JUUL took a page from Dr. Teague’s playbook.

47. The danger nicotine poses to vaping youth is no less real than it was (and is) for young cigarette smokers. Again, according to the Surgeon General: “How does the nicotine in e-cigarettes affect the brain? Until about age 25, the brain is still growing. Each time a new

²² Claude Teague, *A Gap in Present Cigarette Product Lines and an Opportunity to Market a New Type of Product*, (internal RJR memo) (March 28, 1972).

²³ T.L. Achey to Curtis Judge, *Product Information* (internal Lorillard Tobacco Company memo) (August 1978).

²⁴ Claude Teague, *Research Planning Memorandum on Some Thoughts About New Brands of Cigarettes for the Youth Market*, (internal RJR memo) (Feb. 2, 1973).

memory is created, or a new skill is learned, stronger connections – or synapses – are built between brain cells. Young people’s brains build synapses faster than adult brains. Because addiction is a form of learning, adolescents can get addicted more easily than adults.”²⁵

B. Traditional E-Cigarettes & Nicotine Delivery

48. An electronic cigarette is a battery-operated device typically comprised of a mouthpiece or cartridge, a tank or other repository for e-liquid (“juice”), a heating element, a rechargeable battery, and electronic circuits. As the user sucks on the mouthpiece, a sensor activates a heating element that vaporizes the juice, which is a flavored carrier for nicotine—typically comprised of propylene glycol, glycerol, or a combination of the two. JUUL e-liquid also contains solvents and chemical flavorants.

49. Like the smoke aerosol delivered by combustion cigarettes, the vapor aerosol delivered by e-cigarettes exists in two phases—a particulate phase and a gas or vapor phase.

50. Because e-cigarette vapor does not contain many (or as many) of the mutagenic/carcinogenic byproducts generated through pyrolysis and combustion of tobacco leaf, e-cigarettes are widely thought to deliver a far less carcinogenic load when inhaled, though few would describe them as “safe.”

51. Most importantly, e-cigarettes are capable of delivering nicotine. When the juice is vaporized and inhaled, nicotine is carried on aerosol droplets or it is delivered as a gas or vapor. Freebase nicotine generally is taken up in the oral cavity, resulting in what Big Tobacco termed a “catch” or nicotine “hit” in the mouth and throat. The more acidic protonated form of nicotine passes through the oral cavity and is taken up in the lungs, resulting in rapid delivery to the brain.

²⁵ Know The Risks E-Cigarettes & Young People, <https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/knowtherisks.html#addiction>.

52. In short, the gross mechanics of nicotine delivery vary little between cigarettes and e-cigarettes.

53. Given the similar mechanisms of nicotine delivery between e-cigarettes and conventional combustion cigarettes, much of the public health community has encouraged their use as smoking cessation aids and, accordingly, e-cigarettes historically have been marketed as an alternative to satisfy a nicotine addiction without exposure to tobacco smoke and the thousands of toxicants it contains.

C. JUUL Changes the E-Cigarette Landscape

54. Seemingly celebrating its enhanced ability to deliver nicotine and deliver it quickly, the primary JUUL ‘895 patent explains why JUUL is different from its competitors and why it delivers more “satisfaction,” which, when coupled with its marketing, explains its meteoric rise.²⁶

55. Before JUUL came to market, the vast majority of e-cigarettes delivered an alkaline aerosol, meaning that nicotine was delivered largely in its freebase form through the membranes of the mouth and throat. This alkaline vapor also had a perceived “harshness.” This probably was not unwelcomed to seasoned cigarette smokers who were trying to quit smoking, but it could deter “learners,” as Claude Teague at R.J. Reynolds noted with respect to cigarettes more than 40 years before JUUL was introduced.

56. A more acidic vapor would be less harsh, and therefore less intimidating to starting vapers, while also permitting a virtually unlimited number of puffs as it would be impossible to “oversmoke” such a mild vapor, which would prove particularly dangerous and

²⁶ U.S. Patent 9,215,895 B2 (Dec. 22, 2015) (‘895 Patent). “In accordance with Section 287(a) of Title 35 of the United States Code..., notice is hereby given that JUUL Labs, Inc.’s products are protected by a variety of intellectual property rights including issued, details of which are provided below: JUUL® BRAND ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS: **US9215895**,,” <https://www.juul.com/intellectual-property-list> (emphasis added).

deceptive given that this “smooth” vapor actually delivered more nicotine than any other device on the market under controlled conditions and, indeed, delivered nicotine more efficiently than a combustion cigarette according to Defendants’ own patent.

57. Before JUUL, no e-cigarette could achieve nicotine delivery that rivaled a combustion cigarette (measured by peak plasma nicotine concentration (C_{\max})); nor could any e-cigarette deliver nicotine as quickly (measured by the time to peak concentration (T_{\max})). JUUL’s ‘895 patent all but brags that it surpassed a commercially available combustion cigarette (Pall Mall) in maximum delivery and nearly rivaled it in how soon it deliver peak nicotine.

58. According to the patent, “certain nicotine salt formulations [i.e., JUUL’s] provide *satisfaction* in an individual superior to that of free base nicotine, and more comparable to the *satisfaction* in an individual smoking a traditional cigarette.”²⁷

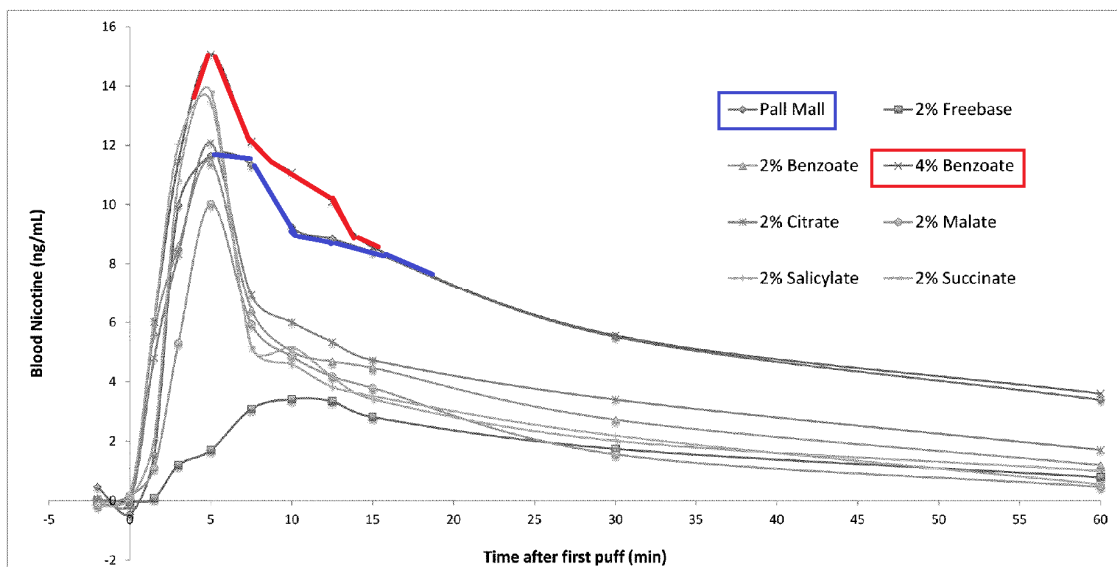
59. This is understandable given that JUUL’s optimum nicotine deliveries (“rate of nicotine uptake in the blood”) are higher “than for other nicotine salt formulations aerosolized by an electronic cigarette ... and likewise higher than nicotine freebase formulations, while the peak nicotine concentration in the blood and total amount of nicotine delivered appears comparable to a traditional cigarette.”²⁸ In other words, JUUL distinguishes itself, and established its patentability, by reference to its superlative ability to optimally deliver nicotine, both in terms of peak blood concentration and total nicotine delivery which is, in essence, to distinguish itself based on its extraordinary potential to addict.

60. Not only is JUUL “comparable to a traditional cigarette,” but according to the patent it excels: “[T]he rate of nicotine uptake in the plasma of blood of users is higher in certain nicotine salt formulations than that of the traditional cigarette” and those that “demonstrate the

²⁷ ‘895 Patent at 7:51-55 (emphasis added).

²⁸ *Id.* at 7:63-8:4.

quickest rate of nicotine uptake in the plasma were more equivalent to cigarette satisfaction than the nicotine salt formulations showing the slowest rates of rise of nicotine in the subjects' blood plasma." Translated, "certain formulations" under patent (including 4% benzoic acid) had higher rates of nicotine uptake than a combustion cigarette, equating to high levels of "satisfaction" on subjective inquiry. JUUL included a graph in its patent depicting this success. It shows that 4% benzoate (among others) excels over a traditional commercially available Pall Mall cigarette in C_{max} and rivals it in T_{max} . When JUUL went to market, it increased the nicotine content 25% as compared to the formulation tested for the patent (from 4% to 5% by weight, according to the label); presumably the graph would reflect this dramatic increase in nicotine content had JUUL employed the nicotine concentration at which it eventually was sold:



61. JUUL's '895 patent also included a table (Table 1) reflecting the amounts of nicotine detected, including C_{max} , T_{max} and Area Under the Curve (AUC), which is a standard pharmacokinetic measurement reflecting the actual body exposure to a drug after administration. JUUL exceeded the combustion cigarette Pall Mall in every measure except T_{max} (time to peak

blood concentration of nicotine), where it lagged by only about 10 seconds; again, keeping in mind the version of JUUL that went to market had at least 25% more nicotine than the formulation reported in the patent:

62. According to the Defendants, JUUL pods contain flavorings and 0.7ml e-liquid

TABLE 1				
Time	Pall Mall	2% Freebase	2% Benzoate	4% Benzoate
-2	0.46	0.03	0.09	0.05
0	-0.46	-0.03	-0.09	-0.05
1.5	1.54	0.08	5.67	6.02
3	9.98	1.19	8.60	11.47
5	11.65	1.70	11.44	15.06
7.5	11.34	3.09	6.43	12.12
10	9.24	3.42	5.03	11.08
12.5	8.85	3.35	4.68	10.10
15	8.40	2.81	4.47	8.57
30	5.51	1.74	2.72	5.56
60	3.39	0.79	1.19	3.60
T _{max} (min)	5.17	10.00	6.67	5.83
C _{max} (ng/mL)	11.65	3.42	11.44	15.06
AUC (ng * min/mL)	367.5	106.2	207.8	400.2

with 5% nicotine by weight, which they claim to be an amount of nicotine equal to a pack of cigarettes (20 cigarettes), or 200 puffs.²⁹

63. It is false and misleading first because the nicotine content of one JUUL pod actually equates to 34-38.5 cigarettes (more than a pack-and-a-half). One ml of 24 mg/ml e-liquid “corresponds to one pack of cigarettes.”³⁰ JUUL contains between 59-66 mg/ml of nicotine.³¹ At 59 mg/ml JUUL’s e-liquid is 2.46 times stronger than an e-liquid at 24 mg/ml. Thus, one ml of JUUL e-liquid would be equivalent to 2.46 packs of cigarettes. However, a JUUL pod contains 0.7 ml of e-liquid (rather than one ml), so it is equivalent to 1.72 packs of

²⁹ Truth Initiative, *6 important facts about JUUL*, (April 20, 2018), <https://truthinitiative.org/news/6-important-facts-about-juul>.

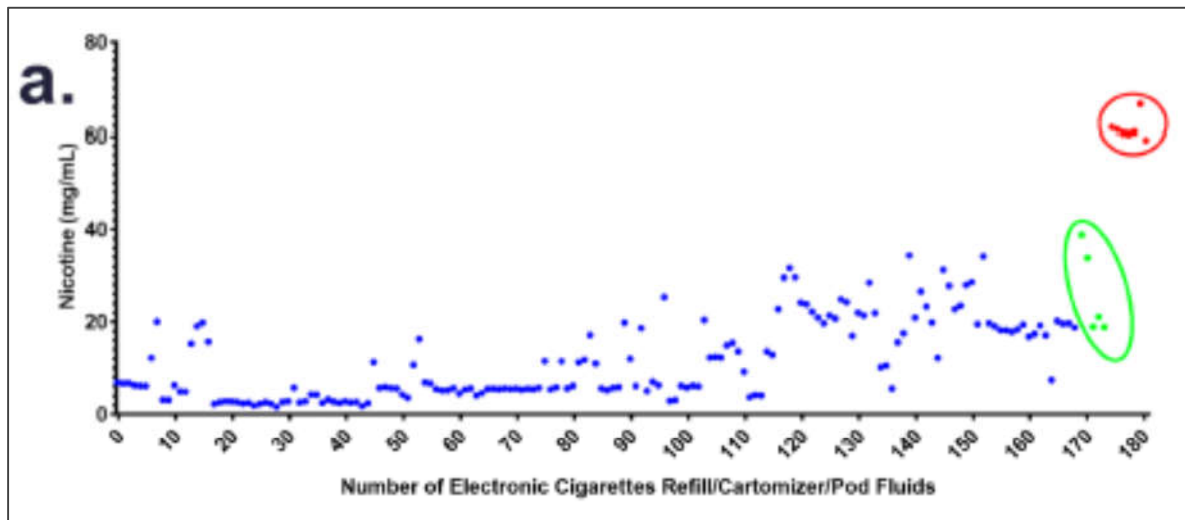
³⁰ Pulvers, et al, Tobacco Consumption and Toxicant Exposure of Cigarette Smokers Using Electronic Cigarettes, *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, 2018, 206-214.

³¹ Omaiye, E., et al, High-Nicotine Electronic Cigarette Products: Toxicity of JUUL Fluids and Aerosols Correlates Strongly with Nicotine and Some Flavor Chemical Concentrations, *Chem. Res. Toxicol.* 2019, 32, 1058-1069 (2019). See also Pankow, J., et al., Benzene formation in electronic cigarettes, (2017) PLoS ONE: 12(3):e0173055 (reporting 61.6 mg/ml of nicotine in JUUL).

cigarettes, which is 34.4 cigarettes. At 66 mg/ml of nicotine, a JUUL pod would contain as much nicotine as 38.5 cigarettes.

64. This representation also is false and misleading because it implies that the amount of nicotine *delivered* in one JUUL pod would be equivalent to a pack of cigarettes but given JUUL's smooth, acidic vapor delivery, users are capable of "hitting" a JUUL device far more frequently than a normal person could tolerate with a conventional combustion cigarette; and this would be particularly true for adolescents unfamiliar with daily cigarette smoking.

65. JUUL's astonishing nicotine concentrations, as compared to 183 other e-cigarettes, are depicted in a recent journal article, where blue dots represent the nicotine concentrations in 181 other products, green dots represent nicotine concentrations in R.J. Reynolds' Vuse product, and the red dots represent JUUL's nicotine concentrations:³²



Vuse product, and the red dots represent JUUL's nicotine concentrations:³²

66. Nicotine is not a selling point to minors—it is the secret weapon. The reported 5% nicotine by volume in a JUUL pod provides more than twice the concentration of nicotine in similar e-cigarette devices, thereby underplaying the real amount of nicotine being delivered in

³² Omaiye, E., et al, High-Nicotine Electronic Cigarette Products: Toxicity of JUUL Fluids and Aerosols Correlates Strongly with Nicotine and Some Flavor Chemical Concentrations, *Chem. Res. Toxicol.* 2019, 32, 1058-1069 (2019).

an average smoking session.

67. In addition to its sheer volume of nicotine, the JUUL also is more efficient at delivering that nicotine into the bloodstream than other electronic cigarettes. As noted above, other brands use a chemically modified form of nicotine called freebase nicotine. JUUL uses nicotine salts that more closely resemble the natural structure of nicotine found in tobacco leaves. This makes the nicotine more absorbable while at the same time making the vapor less harsh, thereby enabling the user to inhale more nicotine for longer periods.³³

68. JUUL pods also contain a significant amount of benzoic acid, 44.8 mg/ml, as compared to other e-cigarette brands that use nicotine salts.³⁴ Using benzoic acid allows a higher volume of nicotine salts to be absorbed at a much quicker rate than other e-cigarettes by lowering the pH levels and enabling a smoother vaping experience: “Essentially, [JUUL] shot down two birds with a single stone, creating one of the strongest e-liquids that can be enjoyed without suffering cough fits.”³⁵ This is corroborated by JUUL’s own ‘895 patent, as discussed above which, again, tested nicotine delivery using a product containing 20% less nicotine than commercially available JUUL.

69. Before JUUL was introduced in 2015, the most popular e-cigarette products contained nicotine strengths between 1 percent and 2.4 percent. JUUL’s pods debuted at 5 percent nicotine strength (according to JUUL; independent researchers have detected higher values).

70. Most young people are not aware that they are consuming nicotine when they use

³³ NIH National Cancer Institute, *Vaping pods Produce High Nicotine Levels in Young Users*, (Oct. 5, 2018), <https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2018/youth-vaping-high-nicotine-levels>.

³⁴ Pankow, J., et al., Benzene formation in electronic cigarettes, (2017) PLoS ONE: 12(3):e0173055.

³⁵ Vaping Daily, *Nicotine Salts – A Big, Fat Fad or The Next Hit Thing?*, <https://vapingdaily.com/what-is-vaping/nicotine-salts/>

e-cigarettes, much less how much nicotine they are ingesting. Results from an April 2018 Truth Initiative study showed that nearly two-thirds of JUUL users between 15 and 24 years of age did not know that the product always contains nicotine. The study provides further evidence that young people are unaware of the nicotine they are consuming, and the majority of youth e-cigarette users think they vape only flavoring, not nicotine.³⁶

71. “The nicotine concentrations are sufficiently high to be cytotoxic, or toxic to living cells, when tested in vitro with cultured respiratory system cells,” said Prue Talbot, a professor in the Department of Molecular, Cell and Systems Biology at the University of California, Riverside, who found that nicotine concentrations are higher in JUUL electronic cigarettes than in any of the hundreds of other electronic cigarette products the team analyzed.³⁷ “JUUL is the only electronic cigarette product we found with nicotine concentrations high enough to be toxic in standard cytotoxicity tests. A big concern is that its use will addict a new generation of adolescents to nicotine.”³⁸

D. The Dangers of E-Cigarettes

72. The principal difference between a traditional cigarette and an e-cigarette is that the latter does not contain tobacco. Although e-cigarettes may reduce exposure to some of the toxic chemicals found in conventional tobacco cigarettes, they nevertheless deliver a myriad of other toxins—such as acrolein, acetaldehyde and formaldehyde—along with a continued exposure to nicotine and its high addiction potential.³⁹

³⁶ Daily Caller, *Did Juul Build Its E-Cigarette Empire By Marketing To Teens?*, (November 20, 2018), <https://dailycaller.com/2018/11/20/juul-marketing-minors-e-cigarettes/>.

³⁷ Medical Express, *JUUL electronic cigarette products linked to cellular damage* (April 9, 2019), <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-04-juul-electronic-cigarette-products-linked.html>.

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ Walley SC, *et al.*, *Section on Tobacco Control. Electronic nicotine delivery systems*, Pediatrics 2015 Nov;136(5):1018-26. doi: 10.1542/peds.2015-3222, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26504128>.

73. It is not only the tobacco in cigarettes that causes cancer. Conventional cigarettes contain a host of chemicals that have been proven harmful to health, many of which are present in e-cigarettes.⁴⁰ In fact, a preliminary study presented at the 2018 annual meeting of the American Chemical Society found that vaping could damage DNA.⁴¹ The study found three DNA-damaging compounds—formaldehyde, acrolein and methylglyoxal—whose levels increased in the saliva after vaping. Compared with people who do not vape, four of the five e-cigarette users showed increased DNA damage related to acrolein exposure. The type of damage, called a DNA adduct, occurs when toxic chemicals, such as acrolein, react with DNA. If the cell does not repair the damage so that normal DNA replication can take place, cancer could result. *Id.* These findings are consistent with those of the FDA, which since 2009 has warned that e-cigarettes contain “detectable levels of known carcinogens and toxic chemicals to which users could be exposed.”⁴²

74. Likewise, chemical flavorants such as vanillin (an aldehyde) react with the propylene glycol in JUUL’s e-liquid to form acetals, which “activate pro-inflammatory irritant receptors” and may thereby “cause irritation and contribute to inflammatory responses.” While chronic inhalational exposure to vanillin in occupational environments is capped at 10 mg/m³, the average vanillin puff concentration in JUUL is ten times that amount (101 mg/m³).⁴³

75. In a comprehensive survey of existing literature, the National Academies of

⁴⁰ France de Bravo, B. *et al.*, *Is Vaping Safer than Smoking Cigarettes?*, National Center for Health Research, <http://www.center4research.org/vaping-safer-smoking-cigarettes-2/>

⁴¹ *E-cigarettes can damage DNA*, Medical Xpress (August 20, 2018), available at <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-08-e-cigarettes-dna.html> (last visited July 17, 2019)

⁴² FDA, *Summary of Results: Laboratory Analysis of Electronic Cigarettes Conducted By FDA*, FDA News & Events (July 22, 2009), [https://www.scirp.org/\(S\(i43dyn45teexjx455qlt3d2q\)\)/reference/ReferencesPapers.aspx?ReferenceID=1560557](https://www.scirp.org/(S(i43dyn45teexjx455qlt3d2q))/reference/ReferencesPapers.aspx?ReferenceID=1560557).

⁴³ Erythropel, H., et al. Flavorant-Solvent Reaction Products and Menthol in JUUL E-Cigarettes and Aerosol, *Am. J. Prev. Med.* 2019; 000(0000):1-3 (in press).

Science, Engineering & Medicine concluded in 2018, among other things, that:

76. “There is conclusive evidence that in addition to nicotine, most e-cigarette products contain and emit numerous potentially toxic substances.”⁴⁴

77. “There is substantial evidence that some chemicals present in e-cigarette aerosols (e.g., formaldehyde and acrolein) are capable of causing DNA damage and mutagenesis,” supporting “the biological plausibility that long-term exposure to e-cigarette aerosols could increase the risk of cancer and adverse reproductive outcomes.”⁴⁵

78. “There is substantial evidence that e-cigarette aerosols can induce acute endothelial cell dysfunction....”⁴⁶

79. Chronic inflammation may lead to diseases like bronchitis, emphysema, and heart disease. Indeed, a recent study based on survey results of 66,795 e-cigarette users (and 343,856 non-user controls) concluded that, compared to non-users, e-cigarette users have a 71 percent higher risk of stroke; a 59% higher risk of heart attack or angina; a 40% higher risk of coronary heart disease; and double the rate of cigarette smoking, which itself carries a whole host of additional risks. The addictive quality of e-cigarettes—with JUUL leading the pack—ensures compulsive use of the products and continued increased risk for suffering these maladies. Because e-cigarette aerosols contain many of the same toxic chemicals, there is no reason to believe that they will significantly reduce the risks for these diseases.⁴⁷ Side effects of inhaling vaporized nicotine include insulin resistance, leading to type 2 diabetes from chronic nicotine

⁴⁴ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes* (Jan. 23, 2018) at 198, <http://nationalacademies.org/hmd/Reports/2018/public-health-consequences-of-e-cigarettes.aspx>.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at 401.

⁴⁶ *Id.* at 7.

⁴⁷ Medical Express, *E-cigarettes linked to higher risk of stroke, heart attack, diseased arteries* (Jan. 30, 2019), <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-01-e-cigarettes-linked-higher-heart-diseased.html>

exposure; suppressed appetite; increased heart rate and blood pressure; lung disease; chronic bronchitis; and most notably impairment of prefrontal brain development in adolescents.

80. The American Heart Association (AHA) cautions against the use of e-cigarettes, stating that e-cigarettes containing nicotine are tobacco products that should be subject to all laws that apply to these products.⁴⁸ AHA studies found that e-cigarette use resulted in: 71% higher risk of stroke; 59% higher risk of heart attack or angina; and a 40% higher risk of coronary heart disease. *Id.*

E. E-Cigarettes Are Particularly Dangerous To Minors

81. As the pioneer tobacco researcher Michael Russell said in 1971, “were it not for the nicotine in tobacco smoke, people would be little more inclined to smoke than they are to blow bubbles or light sparklers.”⁴⁹ The same is true for e-cigarettes.

82. JUUL confers no benefit upon the user aside from the novelty of “blowing smoke.” Like all novelties, that would wane quickly but for JUUL’s propensity to addict. JUUL’s sole purpose is to deliver nicotine to its user. The sole purpose for including nicotine in a product marketed to adolescents is to addict them.

83. Nicotine and other compounds delivered in JUUL’s aerosol present unacceptable danger to minors, most of whom have not used tobacco products before.

84. In 2016, the American Academy of Pediatrics issued a comprehensive report, *Nicotine and Tobacco as Substances of Abuse in Children and Adolescents*, reconfirming that nicotine is an extremely addictive substance to which the rapidly developing brains of children are particularly susceptible, and that long-term exposure is linked with heart disease, an

⁴⁸ *Id.*

⁴⁹ Robert N. Proctor, *The Golden Holocaust* (Univ. of Cal. Press 2011).

increased risk of stroke, oral, esophageal, and pancreatic cancer, osteoporosis and infertility.⁵⁰ Children are especially likely to become nicotine dependent, and the younger a child is when first experimenting with smoking, the likelier it is that he or she will become addicted. The Report noted that an estimated two-thirds of kids who smoke in sixth grade become regular smokers by adulthood and that ninety percent of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18.

85. Separate studies have also found that adolescents who started smoking at a young age had markedly reduced activity in the prefrontal cortex of the brain, an area critical for a person's cognitive behavior and decision-making, leading to increased sensitivity to other drugs and greater impulsivity.⁵¹ Unsurprisingly, those who use e-cigarettes are more than four times as likely as non-vapers to start smoking traditional cigarettes within 18 months.⁵²

86. E-cigarette use is rampant among adolescents and young adults and use decreases with age.⁵³ By 2016, over two million middle and high school students had tried e-cigarettes. For those aged 18 to 24 years, 40 percent of vapers had not been smokers before using the device.⁵⁴

87. JUUL claims its products are for adult smokers but, in fact, fewer than four percent of U.S. adults use e-cigarettes while *current* use among high school students is at 20.8% and rising.

⁵⁰ Siqueira LM., *Nicotine and Tobacco as Substances of Abuse in Children and Adolescents*, Pediatrics. 2017 Jan;139(1). pii: e20163436. doi: 10.1542/peds.2016-3436, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27994114>.

⁵¹ Musso F *et al.*, *Smoking impacts on prefrontal attentional network function in young adult brains*, Psychopharmacology (Berl). 2007 Mar;191(1):159-69. Epub 2006, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16937098>.

⁵² Vallone, D. *et al.*, *Prevalence and correlates of JUUL use among a national sample of youth and young adults*, Tobacco Control (Oct. 30, 2018), <https://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/early/2018/10/30/tobaccocontrol-2018-054693>.

⁵³ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes* (Jan. 23, 2018), <http://nationalacademies.org/hmd/Reports/2018/public-health-consequences-of-e-cigarettes.aspx>.

⁵⁴ Brazier, Y., *Are e-cigarettes a safe alternative to smoking?*, Medical News Today (June 25, 2018), <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/216550.php> (last visited January 21, 2019).

V. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS – JUUL

88. JUUL’s predecessor—Pax Labs—was a moderately successful vaping company mostly known for its loose-leaf cannabis vaporizers. By 2015, it had developed ambitions to enter the highly profitable, albeit significantly saturated, e-cigarette market then dominated by Big Tobacco companies. While the barriers to entry were relatively low, JUUL knew it could not compete with the marketing budgets of the Big Tobacco companies.

89. As explained by Pax Labs CEO James Monsees in a 2015 interview with *Wired* magazine, “[s]ince there’s very little protective intellectual property and very little regulation, anyone and everyone can get in the e-cig market. All you have to do is have a phone call to one of the six manufacturers or so in China that are producing these e-cigarettes...and you’re in the e-cig business.”⁵⁵ Even if Pax made the best e-cigarette on the planet, the more difficult proposition, Monsees admitted, was that Pax could not compete with the marketing spends that enabled products like Blu and NJOY to advertise in the Sports Illustrated swimsuit issue and the Super Bowl. *Id.*

90. To succeed, JUUL needed an angle. Taking from the successes of Big Tobacco, JUUL turned its marketing eye toward the youth—a new generation of potential smokers who were not focused on quitting, but on doing things to be ‘cool.’ “It’s just objectively cool,” said Ari Atkins, an R&D engineer at Pax. “How do you make somebody look cooler? Give them a cigarette.” *Id.*

91. The JUUL e-cigarette presented a sleek design that was simple to use, easy to hide, cool to smoke, highly addictive, and marketed to a population that was primed to receive that message—young people. The strategy was not new, but it was effective and remains as

⁵⁵ *Wired*, *This Might Just Be The First Great E-Cig* (April 21, 2015), <https://www.wired.com/2015/04/pax-juul-ecig/>.

deceptive, misleading and illegal as when it was employed by tobacco companies decades ago.

92. “The younger smoker is of pre-eminent importance. Evidence is now available to indicate that the 14-18-year-old group is an increasing segment of the smoking population. [We][] must soon establish a successful new brand in this market if our position in the industry is to be maintained over the long term.”⁵⁶

93. The 14-24 age group, “represent tomorrow’s cigarette business. As this 14-24 age group matures, they will account for a key share of the total cigarette volume – for at least the next 25 years ...Thus our advertising strategy becomes clear...[d]irect advertising appeal to the younger smokers ...”⁵⁷

94. JUUL combined a youth-oriented design that delivers an extreme nicotine dose; then they marketed it to youth. In just three years they have dominated the market and ushered in a foreseeable and unconscionable youth vaping epidemic.

A. Youth–Oriented Design and Kid–Friendly Flavors

95. JUUL looks like a USB memory stick. The company explained the name as connoting a “jewel” (something precious) and “joule” (a unit of energy). It has been called the “iPhone of e-cigarettes” to which even the packaging bears a close resemblance.⁵⁸

96. The JUUL product consists of a rectangular enclosure containing a rechargeable battery and heating element and a pre-filled pod of JUUL’s flavored nicotine solution that slides into the end of the JUUL unit. When a sensor in the JUUL detects the movement of air caused by suction, the battery activates the heating element, which converts the pod liquid into an easily inhaled aerosol. The JUUL has no settings or controls making it simple to use. Indeed, “one of

⁵⁶ *RJR, Planning Assumptions and Forecasts for the period 1976-1986*, <https://www.who.int/tobacco/media/en/TobaccoExplained.pdf>).

⁵⁷ *RJR, Key Opportunity Areas* (1975), [https://www.who.int/tobacco/media/en/Tobacco Explained.pdf](https://www.who.int/tobacco/media/en/Tobacco%20Explained.pdf).

⁵⁸ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 2.

the reasons it is so popular among youth is that it is so easy to use – no prior experience or knowledge required. All they have to do to intake nicotine is to put a JUUL to their mouth and inhale.”⁵⁹

97. Every aspect of the JUUL was designed with youth appeal in mind. For example, if you wave the JUUL around, it lights up in a rainbow of colors. As James Monsees, JUUL’s



Chief Product Officer points out, this feature is, “completely pointless. But it’s fun.”⁶⁰

98. JUUL users had the ability to customize the appearance of the device with unique colors and patterns—an appealing way for younger users to disguise their devices as well as express themselves.⁶¹

⁵⁹ Fraga, JA, *The Dangers of Juuling*, National Center for Health Research, <http://www.center4research.org/the-dangers-of-juuling/>.

⁶⁰ Pierce, D., THIS MIGHT JUST BE THE FIRST GREAT E-CIG, *Wired* (April 21, 2015), <https://www.wired.com/2015/04/pax-juul-ecig/>.

⁶¹ Pop Culture Collection Skin Compatible With JUUL, <https://mightyskins.com/collections/pax-juul-skins/products/paxjuul-par-pop-culture?variant=13841933107259>.



99. Because the JUUL closely resembles a USB drive, it can easily be hidden and used in a wide variety of settings, such as the classroom or school restroom, making it even more attractive to minors. “Teachers and school administrators across the nation are finding students JUULing when their backs are turned: Students can take a hit, blow the small, odorless puff of smoke into their jacket or backpack, and continue their school-work in a matter of seconds.”^{62, 63}

⁶² NBC News, *Why JUULing has become a nightmare for school administrators*, March 26, 2018, <https://www.nbcnews.com/health/kids-health/why-juuling-has-become-nightmare-school-administrators-n860106>.

⁶³ USA Today, *Juuling is popular with teens, but doctor sees a ‘good chance’ that it leads to smoking*, (October 31, 2017), <https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/nation-now/2017/10/31/juul-e-cigs-controversial-vaping-device-popular-school-campuses/818325001/>.



100. As reported in California Healthline, March 19, 2018, “The students wait eagerly for their teachers to turn their backs. That’s their cue to reach quietly for a small, sleek device they can easily conceal in their palms. It resembles a flash drive, but instead of computer files, this device stores nicotine. They take a hit, sucking on the device as they would a cigarette. Then, “they blow into their backpacks ... or into their sweater when the teacher isn’t looking,” said Elijah Luna, 16, a sophomore at Vista del Lago High School in Folsom, Calif., The vapor cloud is so small and dissipates so quickly that teachers are usually none the wiser....Although

its manufacturer, Juul Labs, said the device is intended exclusively for adult use, it is appealing to youth because it can be easily charged on a laptop, its decal covers come in colorful designs, and the pods are available in flavors such as mango, mint and crème brûlée....The odor Juuls produce is subtle and could easily be mistaken for a lotion or body spray.⁶⁴

101. In addition to the look and feel of the JUUL device, JUUL marketed its liquid pods in a variety of bright colors and flavors attractive to kids, such as mango, cucumber, fruit, and crème brulee. Data from the 2016-2017 wave of the FDA's Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health study found that 96.1 percent of 12-17 year-olds who had initiated e-cigarette use since the last survey wave started with a flavored product. Additionally, it found that 97 percent of current youth e-cigarette users had used a flavored e-cigarette in the past month and 70.3 percent say they use e-cigarettes "because they come in flavors I like."⁶⁵ According to a survey conducted by the Public Health Law Center, among under-age JUUL users, the vast majority preferred and consumed flavored pods over all other offerings.⁶⁶

102. JUUL flavors clearly have a "youthful orientation" and "differential appeal to youth."⁶⁷ And any doubt to the contrary is quickly dispelled by a sampling of JUUL's patented developmental flavors (e.g. peanut and jam, classic dessert, cinnamon snap) which sound more like a selection of ice creams than nicotine.⁶⁸ Indeed, JUUL's child-friendly flavoring was an integral part of their marketing scheme. "Youth e-cigarette users cite flavors as a main reason

⁶⁴ Ibarra, A., *The Juul's So Cool, Kids Smoke It In School*, California Healthline (March 19, 2018) <https://californiahealthline.org/news/the-juuls-so-cool-kids-smoke-it-in-school/>.

⁶⁵ FDA, *Modifications to Compliance Policy for Certain Deemed Products: Guidance for Industry, Draft Guidance* (March 13, 2019), <https://www.fda.gov/downloads/TobaccoProducts/Labeling/RulesRegulationsGuidance/UCM633281.pdf>.

⁶⁶ Public Health Law Center, *What's the Hype? JUUL Electronic Cigarette's Popularity with Youth a& Young Adults*, April 26, 2018, <https://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/JUUL-Webinar-Slides-Apr262018.pdf>.

⁶⁷ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 34-35.

⁶⁸ *Id.*

they begin using e-cigarettes. A study that included middle and high school students found that 43 percent of young people who ever used e-cigarettes tried them because of appealing flavors.”⁶⁹

B. JUUL’s Nicotine Load

103. According to the Defendants, JUUL pods contain flavorings and 0.7ml e-liquid with 5% nicotine by weight, which they claim to be an amount of nicotine equal to a pack of cigarettes, or 200 puffs.⁷⁰ This representation is false and misleading because, as explained above, a JUUL pod’s nicotine content is equivalent to 34-38.5 cigarettes (nearly two packs of cigarettes), and because it implies that a JUUL pod’s nicotine delivery would be equivalent to one pack of cigarettes while, in truth, JUUL’s unique formulation capitalizing on nicotine salts produces a smoother and milder aerosol that can be inhaled in greater quantities over a longer time than one could tolerate with combustion cigarettes, increasing the overall nicotine load as compared to a pack of cigarettes.⁷¹

104. In addition to its sheer volume of nicotine, JUUL also is more efficient at delivering that nicotine into the bloodstream than other electronic or tobacco cigarettes. While JUUL’s predecessors almost exclusively used freebase nicotine, JUUL uses nicotine salts. As a result, JUUL delivers higher peak nicotine than a Pall Mall cigarette (as JUUL itself depicts in its ‘895 patent) and it does so quickly.

105. Additionally, JUUL’s design facilitates a manner of clandestine use that is not

⁶⁹ Truth Initiative, *4 Marketing Tactics E-Cigarette Companies Use To Target Youth* (August 9, 2018), <https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/tobacco-industry-marketing/4-marketing-tactics-e-cigarette-companies-use-target>.

⁷⁰ Truth Initiative, *6 important facts about JUUL* (Aug. 20, 2018), <https://truthinitiative.org/news/6-important-facts-about-juul>. See also Checkup Newsroom, *Juul, Other E-Cigarettes Called an “Epidemic” by FDA Chief*, <https://www.checkupnewsroom.com/juuling-new-vaping-method-exposes-teens-to-a-pack-a-day-of-cigarettes/> (“The nicotine cartridge inserted into the Juul gives about 200 puffs, about as much nicotine as a pack of cigarettes, according to the product’s website.”)

⁷¹ See *supra* § IV.C.

feasible with combustion cigarettes. Not surprisingly, then, a recent study showed that after recent use, adolescent e-cigarette users had higher levels of nicotine than have been found previously in adolescents who smoked conventional cigarettes.⁷² In addition, the vaporization of nicotine salts tend to be less visible and odiferous than its freebase counterparts, enabling minors to use it covertly while at school.

106. Due to JUUL's use of significant amounts of benzoic acid (44.8 mg/ml), as compared to other e-cigarette brands that use nicotine salts, JUUL facilitates relatively higher absorption at a faster rate than other e-cigarettes.⁷³

107. Before JUUL was introduced in 2015, the most popular e-cigarette products contained nicotine strengths between 1 percent and 2.4 percent. JUUL's pods debuted at 5 percent nicotine strength.

108. Most young people are not aware that they are consuming nicotine when they use e-cigarettes, much less how much nicotine they are ingesting. Results from an April 2018 Truth Initiative study showed that nearly two-thirds—63 percent—of JUUL users between 15 and 24 years of age did not know that the product always contains nicotine. The study provides further evidence that young people are unaware of the nicotine they are consuming, and the majority of youth e-cigarette users think they vape only flavoring, not nicotine.⁷⁴

109. A scientific study analyzing the addictiveness of e-liquids in freebase and salt forms confirmed what youth vaping statistics had already shown—JUUL patented a highly addictive vaping product ideally suited for youth.

⁷² NIH, National Cancer Institute, *Vaping Pods Produce High Nicotine Levels in Young Users* (Oct. 5, 2018), <https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2018/youth-vaping-high-nicotine-levels>.

⁷³ Vaping Daily, *Nicotine Salts – A Big, Fat Fad or The Next Hit Thing?*, <https://vapingdaily.com/what-is-vaping/nicotine-salts/>.

⁷⁴ *Supra* n.36.

E-liquids usually contain significant amount of nicotine, which exist primarily in two forms, freebase nicotine (unprotonated) and nicotine salts (monoprotonated). The protonation state of nicotine can be altered by changing the acid/base conditions in the medium. When dosed via aerosol, the two nicotine forms have different mechanisms and kinetics of delivery, as well as differing implications for harshness of the inhaled aerosol, so the nicotine free-base fraction α_{fb} is relevant regarding abuse liability.⁷⁵ E-liquids designed to combine high total nicotine level (addictive delivery) with low α_{fb} (for ease of inhalation) are likely to be particularly problematic for public health. “Of the products tested, only the JUUL liquids were found to combine high nicotine levels with low α_{fb} values..... [T]obacco company documents suggest that products with high nicotine levels but low α_{fb} such as JUUL will yield vape aerosols of much reduced harshness as compared to products with even only moderate nicotine levels. This may well contribute to the current use prevalence of JUUL products among youth.”⁷⁶

110. JUUL’s nicotine concentration is 59 mg/ml. However, in salt form the rate and efficiency of nicotine delivery are increased and, as seen in JUUL’s ‘895 patent, delivery can exceed that of a traditional cigarette. A recent study of JUUL pods found that, “[t]he nicotine levels delivered by the JUUL are similar to or even higher than those delivered by cigarettes.”⁷⁷ The study tested JUUL’s Tobacco, Crème Brulee, Fruit Punch, and Mint flavors and found that a puff of JUUL delivered 164 ± 41 micrograms (μg) of nicotine. Reilly’s findings were based on a puff volume of 75 ml. By comparison, a 2014 study using larger, 100 ml puffs found that a Marlboro cigarette delivered 152–193 $\mu\text{g/puff}$.⁷⁸ Correcting to account for the different puff sizes, the data demonstrate that JUUL delivers more nicotine per puff than a Marlboro, rendering JUUL’s equivalency representation—that a single pod contains nicotine equivalent to

⁷⁵ Motti, C., *Analyzing Free-Base Nicotine Content in the Particulate Matter of Mainstream Tobacco Smoke Using a Headpace Solid-Phase Microextraction GC/MS Method* (The nicotine free-base fraction (α_{fb}) is the fraction of nicotine that exists in the freebase form and is important when understanding the magnitude and rate of nicotine absorbed by a smoker). https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1015&context=cengin_gradprojects

⁷⁶ Duell, A., et al., *Free-Base Nicotine Determination in Electronic Cigarette Liquids by 1H NMR Spectroscopy*, Chem. Res. Toxicol. 2018 Jun 18; 31(6): 431–434, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6008736/>.

⁷⁷ Reilly, S.M *et al.*, *Free Radical, Carbonyl, and Nicotine Levels Produced by JUUL Electronic Cigarettes*, Nicotine Tob. Res. 2018 Oct 20. doi: 10.1093/ntr/nty221, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30346584>.

⁷⁸ M.J. Schroeder, *et al.*, *Electronic Cigarettes and Nicotine Clinical Pharmacology*, Tobacco Control 2014; Suppl 2:ii30-5. doi: 10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2013-051469, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24732160>.

approximately one pack of conventional cigarettes—false and misleading.⁷⁹

111. As “Juuling” entered the youth lexicon, the Truth Initiative raised concerns that some users may not know what they are inhaling. The anti-tobacco group found 63 percent of JUUL users ages 15 to 24 surveyed in November 2018 didn’t know the product contains nicotine.⁸⁰ “During the last year and a half, we’ve been hearing a lot of anecdotes from kids who say, ‘[t]he first week I was using Juul, I did it because I thought it was cool. The second week I used Juul, I did it because I had to.’”⁸¹

C. JUUL’s Advertising Campaign

112. In 2015, JUUL was entering a crowded market dominated by well-funded Big Tobacco backed companies. Dollar for dollar, JUUL had little chance of breaking into this market. So, it came up with a different strategy—a unique youthful brand identity, a highly addictive substance and a marketing campaign aimed at the most vulnerable of our population—our youth.

113. Before launching their debut product, Defendants were well aware of the dangers that e-cigarettes posed and how addictive their product truly was, yet they actively hid these facts from consumers. Most importantly, Defendants knew that marketing and selling tobacco products to minors was morally unconscionable and illegal.

114. In addition to engineering the product to maximize its addictive potential, Defendants displayed a keen understanding of Generation Z marketing

D. Vaporized Campaign

115. Until JUUL’s debut, e-cigarette marketing was primarily focused on helping

⁷⁹ *Supra* n.77.

⁸⁰ CBS News, *Vaping has created teen nicotine addicts with few treatment options* (January 18, 2019), <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/vaping-disturbing-trend-teens-few-options-for-addiction-treatment/>.

⁸¹ *Supra* n.36.

existing smokers quit their dependence on tobacco, or more likely, assuage their nicotine addiction with a non-tobacco alternative. The clear focus, however, was on adult cigarette smokers. In 2015, JUUL launched its Vaporized Campaign, which purposely shifted the advertising paradigm from adult smokers to the uninitiated youth.

116. JUUL's Vaporized campaign consisted of ads filled with attractive young models socializing, dancing, and flirtatiously sharing the flash-drive shaped device. The behavior depicted on the advertisements was far more characteristic of teens than of mature adults. The ads, which depicted vaping as "cool", rarely referred to vaping as a tobacco alternative. JUUL's launch parties featured youth-oriented rock and pop bands and an unlimited supply of free samples. Defendants employed key social media techniques, such as broadly relatable hashtags that further extended their market reach and availed themselves to social media influencers to help foster peer-to-peer marketing among teens.⁸² JUUL ran ads in Times Square and youth-oriented publications with imagery invoking adventurousness, sophistication, glamour and popularity, aimed at convincing young people who were not previously cigarette smokers to try JUUL products. JUUL employed the same advertising tactics that were used by Big Tobacco and ultimately prohibited. As Dr. Robert Jackler of Stanford's Research into the Impact of Tobacco Advertising project concluded, "[v]ery clearly, they do the same damn thing today as they did then." The messaging is very subtle, very carefully crafted but they target adolescents in the same way."⁸³

117. "These advertisements clearly resonated with a younger demographic, school age

⁸² Chaykowski, K., The Disturbing Focus Of Juul's Early Marketing Campaigns, Forbes (Nov. 16, 2018), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kathleenchaykowski/2018/11/16/the-disturbing-focus-of-juuls-early-marketing-campaigns/#68f6831d14f9>.

⁸³ Keller, K., *Ads for E-Cigarettes Today Harken Back to the Banned Tricks of Big Tobacco*, Smithsonian.com, April 11, 2018, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/electronic-cigarettes-millennial-appeal-ushers-next-generation-nicotine-addicts-180968747/>.

teens, which seek to emulate the cool and trendy look of playful twenty something models.”⁸⁴

118. Ultimately, JUUL’s marketing efforts were so successful that “juuling,” (the act of smoking a JUUL), became a commonly used verb.⁸⁵



⁸⁴ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015-2018)* at 17.

⁸⁵ LaVito, A, *Popular e-cigarette Juul's sales have surged almost 800 percent over the past year*, CNBC (July 2, 2018), <https://www.cnbc.com/2018/07/02/juul-e-cigarette-sales-have-surged-over-the-past-year.html>



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119. Over its first few years, the Vaporized campaigns and its successors fulfilled the aspirations of its creative agency (Cult Collective) to give the brand “a cult-like following.” In so doing it, it pursued the path advocated by its creative Director Steven Baillie by aligning to: “what is and will be buzzing in culture.”⁸⁷

120. The targeting of young consumers was evident in the design and implementation of the Vaporized campaign, which featured models in their 20s whose “poses were often evocative of behaviors more characteristic of underage teens than mature adults.”⁸⁸

121. Cult Collective described their intention: “We created ridiculous enthusiasm for the hashtag “Vaporized,” and deployed rich experiential activations and a brand sponsorship strategy that aligned perfectly with those we knew would be our best customers.” Based upon subsequent sales trends, it is clear that this imagery resonated with underage teens who aspire to emulate these trendsetting young adults. The net effect of the initial campaign was to establish a notably youth-oriented brand identity for JUUL.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ http://tobacco.stanford.edu/tobacco_main/subtheme_pods.php?token=fm_pods_mt068.php

⁸⁷ Creative Director Steven Baillie. JUUL advertisements, Vimeo, <https://vimeo.com/user32215494>.

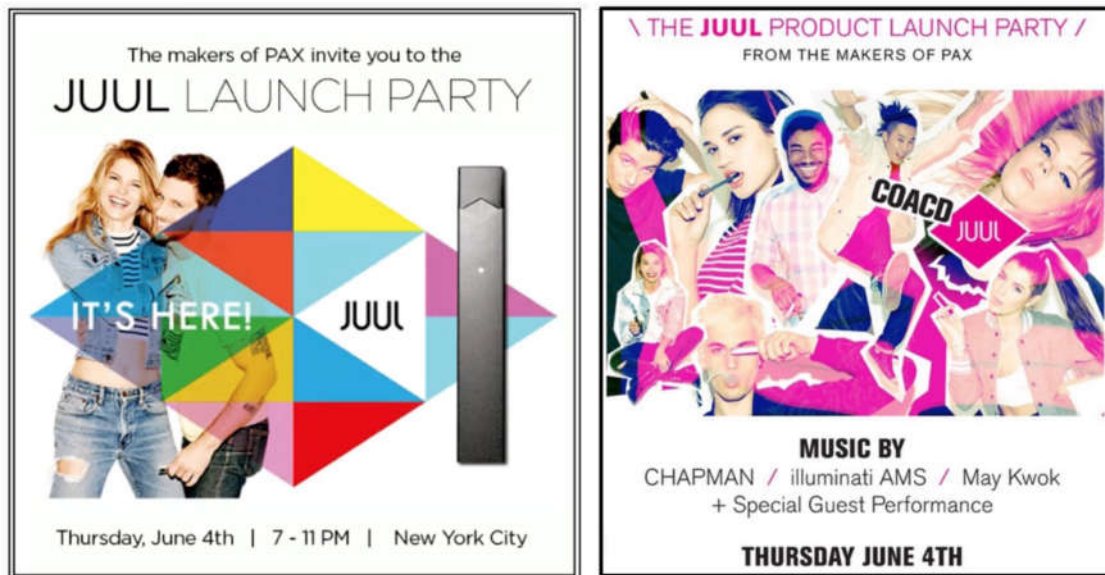
⁸⁸ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 7.

⁸⁹ *Id.*

1. *Launch Party*

122. To launch the JUUL in 2015, the company decided not to pursue a conventional marketing campaign and instead threw “a really great party.”⁹⁰

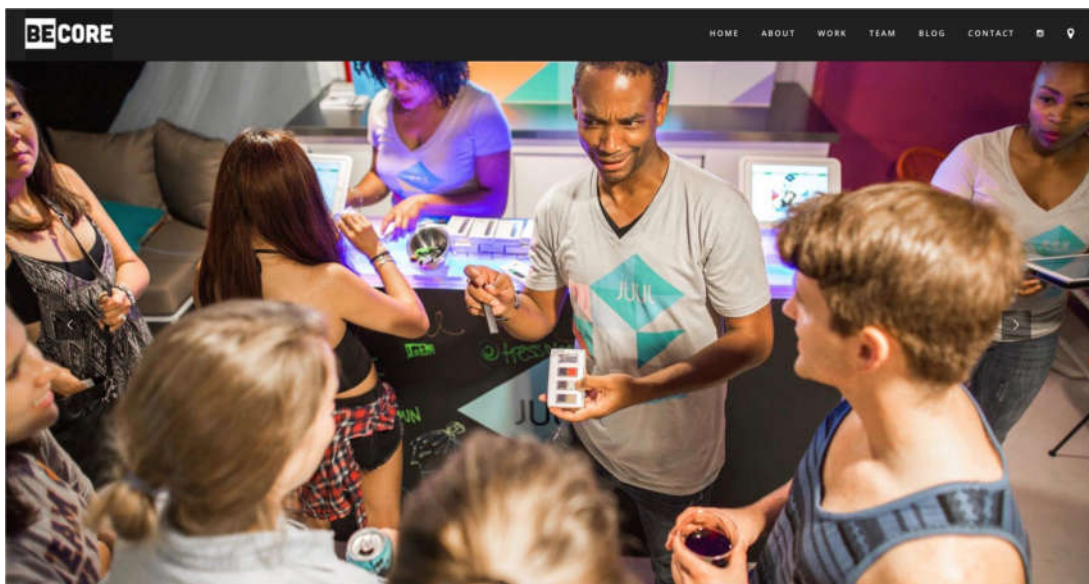
123. Between June 4 and December 8, 2015, JUUL threw 25 of these music/movie themed parties, the purpose of which was to introduce JUUL to the youth marketplace with fun, frolic and an endless supply of free samples.



124. The focus of these launch parties also was to get a group of youthful influencers to accept gifts of JUUL products, to try out their various flavors, and then to popularize their products among their peers. The events were always free and typically featured popular bands.⁹¹

⁹⁰ Brodwin, E, *Silicon Valley e-cig startup Juul 'threw a really great party' to launch its devices, which experts say deliberately targeted youth*, Business Insider (Sep. 4, 2018), <https://www.businessinsider.com/juul-e-cig-startup-marketing-appealed-to-teens-2018-7>

⁹¹ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 6.



THE RESULTS:

On average, BeCore exceeded the sampling goals set by JUUL for each location (average number of samples/event distributed equals 5,000+).



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125. At the launch parties, guests were encouraged to take photos and post them on social media accounts using the hashtag #LightsCameraVapor. JUUL also posted images from the parties on its social media accounts.

⁹² <http://ads.gawkerassets.com/creative/ads/live/Juul/Launch%20Party/carousel/carousel.html>



2. *Print Advertisements*

126. JUUL’s marketing campaigns were focused on a few principal advertising themes (pleasure/relaxation, socialization/romance, flavors, cost savings and discounts, holidays/seasons, style/identity, and satisfaction)—all of which were closely aligned with those traditionally used in tobacco advertising.⁹³

127. Knowing that its target demographic—Generation Z—was depended heavily on the internet and social media, JUUL generally avoided newspapers, billboards, radio, and television. It chose a single magazine, however, to launch its advertising campaign—*VICE* magazine, a glossy pop culture focused publication, which markets itself to advertisers as the “#1 youth media company.”⁹⁴ It has been referred to as the “new teen bible.”⁹⁵

⁹³ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015-2018)* at 9-10.

⁹⁴ *Id.* at 16.

128. While the advertisements were targeted at the young, the underlying tactics were developed years earlier by Big Tobacco. The Stanford University Research into the Impact of Tobacco Advertising (“SRITA”), which documented the entire line of JUUL advertising, includes more than 80 comparisons between JUUL and historical tobacco cigarette advertisements.⁹⁶ The outward similarities are undeniable, as are the results.



⁹⁵ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/the-vice-squad-how-vice-magazine-became-the-new-teen-bible-876351.html>

⁹⁶ *Id.* at 27-33.



3. *Social Media & Influencers*

129. It is axiomatic that advertisers tailor their advertising to the media channels most relevant to the age ranges they intend to target. Present-day middle and high school students, Generation Z (born 1995 to 2012) have never experienced the world without the Internet and they are immersed in social media, most often viewed on mobile phones.⁹⁷ They are technology driven, drawn to entertaining interactions, and are easily swayed by messages that the company is committed to doing good for humanity.⁹⁸

130. It is no coincidence that JUUL's initial advertising did not include traditional media channels such as radio or TV—the media preferences traditionally used to target baby boomers (1946-1964) and Generation X (1965-1980).⁹⁹ Rather, JUUL chose to focus almost exclusively on social media sites such as YouTube, Twitter, and Instagram (a video sharing platform that is the favorite social media site among youth, used by 63% of teens age 13-14 and

⁹⁷ Jenkins, R, *How Generation Z Uses Technology And Social Media*, <https://blog.ryan-jenkins.com/how-generation-z-uses-technology-and-social-media>. (The top websites/apps used by Generation Z are YouTube (91 percent), Gmail (75 percent), Snapchat (66 percent), Instagram (65 percent), and Facebook (61 percent)).

⁹⁸ Southgate D, et al., *The Emergence of Generation Z and Its Impact in Advertising*, Advertising Research 2017, 57:227-234, <http://www.journalofadvertisingresearch.com/content/57/2/227.article-info>

⁹⁹ *Boomers to Advertisers: Don't Forget About Us*. Morrissey J. Baby, New York Times, October 15, 2017, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/15/business/media/baby-boomers-marketing.html>

78% of teens ages 15-17.5).¹⁰⁰

131. A cornerstone of JUUL’s social media marketing effort involved the recruitment and use of influencers to increase brand awareness and promote sales. A June 2015 employment listing for an Influencer Marketing Intern made JUUL’s marketing strategy clear: “[t]he *Influencer Marketing Intern will create and manage blogger, social media and celebrity influencer engagements. . . to build and nurture appropriate relationships with key influencers in order to drive positive commentary and recommendations through word of mouth and social media channels, etc.*”¹⁰¹

132. According to Matthew Myers, the president of the nonprofit Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, JUUL’s decision to put the bulk of its ads on social media rather than magazines, billboards, or TV also meant that adults and federal regulators were less likely to see the ads and flag potential issues.¹⁰²

133. JUUL’s social media campaign was incredibly successful. By the end of 2017 there were more than 150,000 JUUL-related “tweets” every day.¹⁰³ As of November 2018, JUUL had 77,600 Instagram followers, 19,700 Twitter followers, and 10,280 Facebook friends, all of which are dwarfed by the multitudes of YouTube videos, eleven of which have more than

¹⁰⁰ Anderson M, et al., *Social Media & Technology*, , Pew Research Center, May 31, 2018, <https://www.pewinternet.org/2018/05/31/teens-social-media-technology-2018/>.

¹⁰¹ JUUL Influencer Marketing Intern, <https://www.internships.com/marketing/influencer-marketing-intern/7391759>; Chen Y. *What influencer marketing really costs*. Digiday June 5, 2017. <https://digiday.com/marketing/what-influencer-marketing-costs/> (Influencers are a form of paid promotion in by which Influencers earn money for each 100,000 followers)

¹⁰² Brodwin E, *Silicon Valley e-cig startup Juul ‘threw a really great party’ to launch its devices, which experts say deliberately targeted youth*, Business Insider (Sep. 4 2018), <https://www.businessinsider.com/juul-e-cig-startup-marketing-appealed-to-teens-2018-7>

¹⁰³ Jidong Huang et al., *Vaping versus JUULing: how the extraordinary growth and marketing of JUUL transformed the U.S. retail e-cigarette market*, Tobacco Control, Vol. 28, Issue 2, <https://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/28/2/146>.

1,000,000 views and over a hundred others of which have over 100,000 views.¹⁰⁴ A study of JUUL's official Twitter account found that 25% of its followers were youth under the age of 18 and that they often shared the tweets with other adolescents.¹⁰⁵

134. Despite JUUL's halting its own Instagram posts in November 2018, the damage has been done as a vast community of predominantly young people continue to post to #juul. "Over the 3 years and 5 months between the introduction of #juul simultaneous to JUUL's launch party (June 4, 2015) and the company's ceasing of social media marketing (November 13, 2018) more than a quarter of a million posts appeared. In the 8 months since the company halted its promotional postings, the rate of community posting accelerated markedly resulting in the number of posts doubling to over half a million."¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015-2018)* at 19.

¹⁰⁵ Chu, KH et al., *JUUL: Spreading Online and Offline*, *Adolesc Health*. 2018; 63:582-586, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30348280>.

¹⁰⁶ Jackler, R, *Rapid Growth of JUUL Hashtags After the Company Ceased Social Media Promotion*, Stanford Research into the Impact of Tobacco Advertising, July 22, 2019, tobacco.stanford.edu/hashtagjuulgrowth.

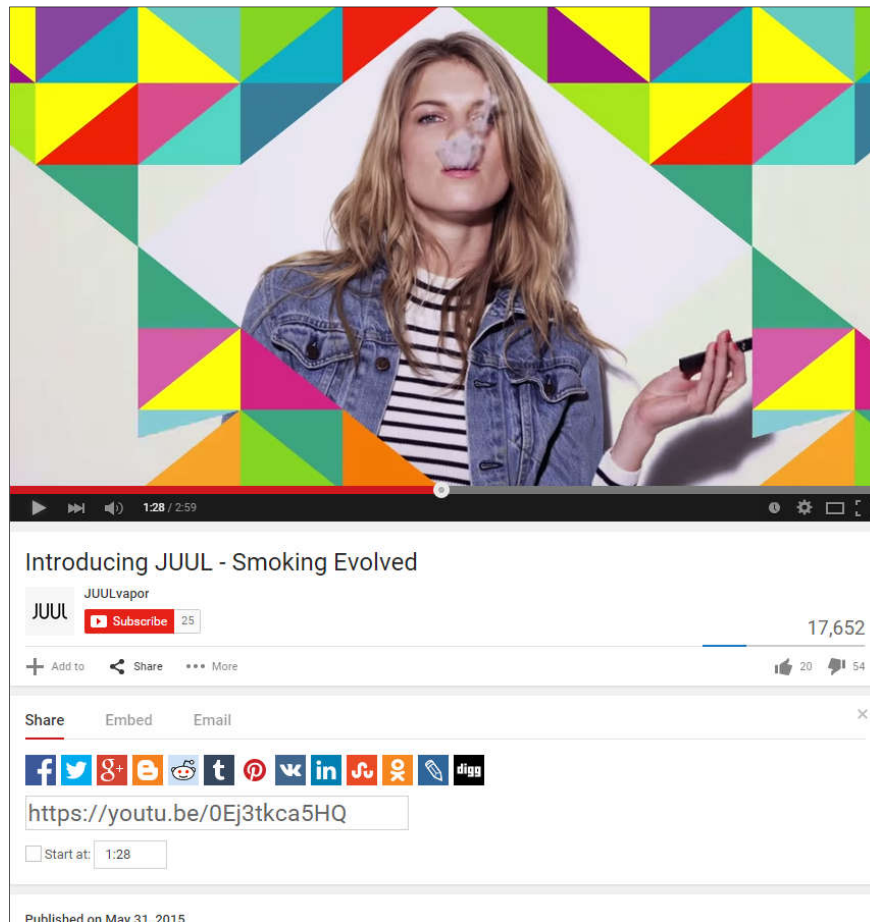
when you unplug your grandfather's
life support to charge your juul



How sophomores look at their juul
when it's almost out of juice



135. JUUL's web presence also included sponsored content with youth appeal, such as



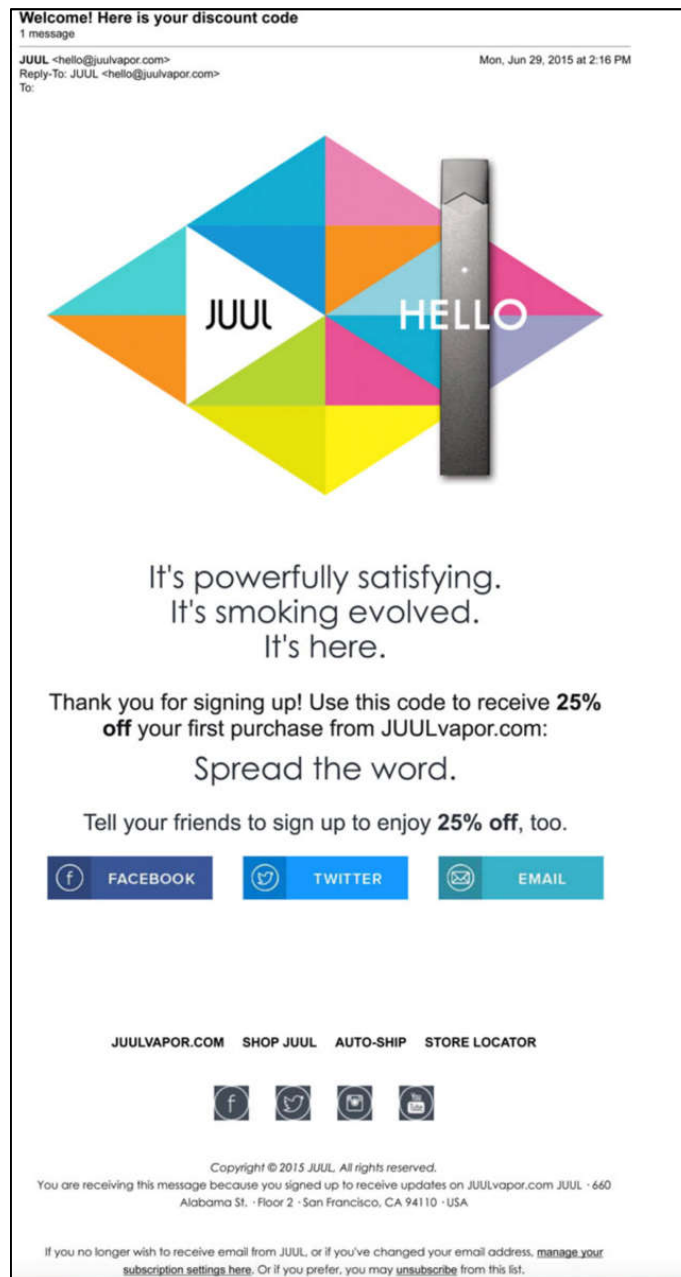
the promoted image below from YouTube:

4. Website and Emails

136. JUUL routinely invited those interested in using its products to its website, www.juul.com, to learn more about their offerings, to make purchases and further engage with the company. Notwithstanding JUUL's claim to employ an age verification system to prohibit underage purchases, JUUL employed no such restriction to prevent minors from engaging with JUUL and receiving solicitations. An experiment run SRITA demonstrated that JUUL's purported commitment to age verification was nothing more than a thinly veiled façade for its attempt to market to minors.

137. "In July 2018, we [] had five underage student summer interns (ages 15-19)

attempt to purchase JUUL products from the company website. All were appropriately rejected after uploading their demographic data. However, within a day each received a follow up e-mail notice that read “*Welcome to JUUL.*” Shortly thereafter they received a series of advertising emails from JUUL including a discount coupon to buy a starter kit.”¹⁰⁷



¹⁰⁷ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 22-23.

5. *Results of the Advertising Campaign*

138. By any measure, JUUL's advertising campaign was wildly successful. "If you want to advertise to adolescents, you don't use super old people and you don't use adolescents. Every adolescent wants to be a successful 20- to 25-year-old ... and that's what the Juul ads were."¹⁰⁸

139. Due to increasing regulatory scrutiny, JUUL has since deleted a large portion of its on-line social media history. In July 2018, a JUUL spokesperson said that it worked with social media companies to remove youth-oriented content including 4000 posts from Instagram and Facebook. Its entire inventory of communications from its Vaporized campaign has been expunged from the internet and as of November 2018, JUUL ceased using Instagram and Facebook in the United States.¹⁰⁹

140. At this point, even JUUL had to admit that its product had proliferated across an underage population. Indeed, in November 2018, Kevin Burns, current CEO of JUUL Labs stated, "[u]ser-generated social media posts involving JUUL products or our brand are proliferating across platforms and must be swiftly addressed. There is no question that this user-generated social media content is linked to the appeal of vaping to underage users. This is why we have worked directly with social media platforms to remove tens of thousands of inappropriate posts."¹¹⁰

141. JUUL's effort to now address underage usage, however, was widely seen for what

¹⁰⁸ *Supra* n. 36.

¹⁰⁹ *JUUL Labs implements new social media policy* (June 14, 2018), <https://newsroom.juul.com/2018/06/14/juul-labs-implements-new-social-media-policy/>.

¹¹⁰ *Juul Labs Action Plan*, Message From Kevin Burns, CEO, JUUL Labs (November 13, 2018), <https://newsroom.juul.com/2018/11/13/juul-labs-action-plan/>.

it truly was—marketing spin by a company now under siege.¹¹¹

142. Despite halting its own Instagram posts in November 2018, after the FDA demanded JUUL identify “the steps [it] intend[s] to take to address youth use of [its] product,”¹¹² a vast community, predominantly young people, continue to post to #juul, which as of January 2019 had 336,308 posts.¹¹³ The quarter of a million followers of #juul on Instagram, however, is dwarfed by the multitudes of YouTube videos which includes 11 with greater than 1,000,000 views and 109 with greater than 100,000 views.¹¹⁴

II. AFTERMATH – THE EPIDEMIC

143. “JUUL e-cigarettes now dominate the American vapor market and have achieved a cult level of popularity among school aged adolescents.”¹¹⁵ With JUUL’s success, came what medical experts called “a Juul-driven youth nicotine epidemic.”¹¹⁶

144. On the heels of this realization—that minors who never smoked, and who should never smoke, were addicted to vaping and particularly to JUULing in startling and ever-increasing numbers—FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb announced that he was creating a Youth Tobacco Prevention Plan aimed at stopping the dramatic rise in the use of e-cigarette and tobacco products among youth. The FDA specifically asked JUUL Labs for documents related to product marketing and research on the health, toxicological, behavioral, or physiological effects

¹¹¹ Roose, K., *Juul’s Convenient Smoke Screen*, The New York Times (Jan. 11, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/11/technology/juul-cigarettes-marketing.html>

¹¹² FDA letter to Kevin Burns, September 12, 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/media/119669/download>.

¹¹³ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 23.

¹¹⁴ Jidong Huang *et al.*, *Vaping versus JUULing: how the extraordinary growth and marketing of JUUL transformed the U.S. retail e-cigarette market*, Tobacco Control, Vol. 28, Issue 2, <https://tobaccocontrol.bmj.com/content/28/2/146>.

¹¹⁵ Jackler, *JUUL Advertising (2015 – 2018)* at 1.

¹¹⁶ Chaykowski, *The Disturbing Focus Of Juul’s Early Marketing Campaigns*, Forbes (Nov. 16, 2018), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kathleenchaykowski/2018/11/16/the-disturbing-focus-of-juuls-early-marketing-campaigns/#50c4781314f9>.

of their products to understand why youths are so attracted to them. Without waiting for an answer, however, on October 4, 2018, the FDA conducted a surprise visit to JUUL in which it seized thousands of pages of documents as part of the agency's investigation into the company's marketing practices.¹¹⁷

The troubling reality is that electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) such as e-cigarettes have become wildly popular with kids. We understand, by all accounts, many of them may be using products that closely resemble a USB flash drive, have high levels of nicotine and emissions that are hard to see. These characteristics may facilitate youth use, by making the products more attractive to children and teens. These products are also more difficult for parents and teachers to recognize or detect. Several of these products fall under the JUUL brand.... In some cases, our kids are trying these products and liking them without even knowing they contain nicotine. In addition, that's a problem, because as we know the nicotine in these products can rewire an adolescent's brain, leading to years of addiction. For this reason, the FDA must – and will – move quickly to reverse these disturbing trends, and, in particular, address the surging youth uptake of JUUL and other products.¹¹⁸

The FDA stated it would take several actions to address issues it identified as problematic including a crackdown on retailers illegally selling JUUL products to minors, encouraging online retailers such as eBay to adopt new measures to prevent black-market listings of JUUL products, and conducting an investigation of manufacturers such as JUUL to “hold them accountable” and to “examine all the available information to understand why kids are finding these products so appealing.”

145. According to preliminary data from the CDC's annual National Youth Tobacco Survey, about three million, or 20 percent of high school students, are using e-cigarettes compared with 1.73 million (11.7 percent) in the last survey.¹¹⁹ Acknowledging that we now face an “epidemic of youth e-cigarette use,” the U.S. Surgeon General stated, “[t]he recent surge in e-

¹¹⁷ Medical Express, *FDA seizes documents from E-cigarette maker JUUL* (Oct. 4, 2018), <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-10-fda-seizes-documents-e-cigarette-maker.html>.

¹¹⁸ *Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on new enforcement actions and a Youth Tobacco Prevention Plan to stop youth use of, and access to, JUUL and other e-cigarettes*, April 24, 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/Newsroom/PressAnnouncements/ucm605432.htm>.

¹¹⁹ *Supra* n.9.

cigarette use among youth, which has been fueled by new types of e-cigarettes that have recently entered the market, is a cause for great concern. We must take action now to protect the health of our nation's young people.¹²⁰

146. Under pressure from regulators, public interest groups and the medical community, on June 12, 2018, JUUL announced a new Marketing and Social Media Policy to use only adult models who are former smokers who switched to JUUL.¹²¹ In early 2019 JUUL embarked on its new advertising campaign, “Make the Switch – For smokers. By design,” which featured adult tobacco smokers. While the new campaign is widely considered a thinly veiled attempt to rehabilitate a company that, “knowingly targeted minors with harmful products, and cleaned up its act only after public pressure,” its new focus and imagery serves to highlight the egregious nature of its earlier advertising campaigns and the feasibility of having marketed responsibly from the outset.¹²²

2015



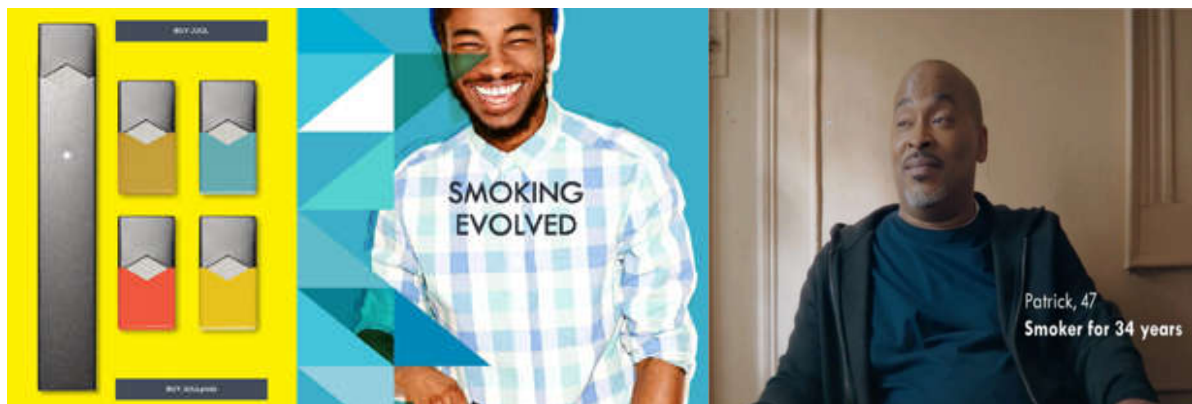
2019



¹²⁰ CDC, *Surgeon General's Advisory on E-cigarette Use Among Youth*, https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/surgeon-general-advisory/index.html.

¹²¹ Woolf J., *E-Cig Maker Juul Won't Tempt Instagrammers With Models Anymore*, Bloomberg (June 14, 2018), <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-06-14/e-cig-maker-juul-won-t-tempt-instagrammers-with-models-anymore>.

¹²² Roose, K., *Juul's Convenient Smoke Screen*, The New York Times (Jan. 11, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/11/technology/juul-cigarettes-marketing.html>.



147. Bradley Tusk, a political strategist known for helping startups navigating regulatory gray spaces, summed it up succinctly. “The company needs to decide whether it wants to be the bad guy or the good guy in this debate... [I]f it has aspirations to be around for decades, then it needs to own up to the misstep, and actively change its marketing strategy and product so it doesn’t fall into hands of teens.... If you were serious about not attracting teens, you wouldn’t make products that seem inherently appealing to children.”¹²³

148. JUUL’s current advertising campaign is no longer youthful, playful, attractive or cool. It stands in stark contrast to its earlier advertising campaign that ushered in a youth vaping epidemic. Its ‘Switch,’ however, is simply too little too late.



¹²³ <https://www.inc.com/will-yakowicz/juul-has-a-problem-its-too-cool.html>

III. PLAINTIFF HAS SUFFERED DAMAGES

149. The JUUL device and pods were defectively designed because they contained more nicotine than JUUL represented; they contained more nicotine than reasonable consumers expected; they delivered higher levels of nicotine than JUUL represented; they delivered higher levels of nicotine than reasonable consumers expected; they contained and delivered numerous toxic compounds including compounds that are cytotoxic, mutagenic, carcinogenic and teratogenic, which reasonable consumers would not have expected; they posed a greater addiction risk than JUUL represented; they posed a greater addiction risk than reasonable consumers expected; they increased users' susceptibility to a variety of medical maladies, including but not limited to: insulin resistance; increased risk of heart attack and stroke; suppressed appetite; lung disease, chronic bronchitis; oral, esophageal, and pancreatic cancers; osteoporosis and bone fractures; infertility and impairment of prefrontal brain development, none of which JUUL warned of; and because the JUUL system confers no benefit to outweigh any of these risks or all of them taken together.

150. Plaintiff's use of JUUL devices unknowingly exposed her to a host of toxic compounds along with unnecessary and excessive levels of nicotine.

151. By using the JUUL system, Plaintiff was exposed to toxic compounds and excessive levels of nicotine to which she would never have been exposed but for use of the JUUL product.

152. Even brief use of JUUL can lead to nicotine addiction and expose the user to a variety of toxic compounds, which increases the user's risk of developing a range of medical maladies. Continued use of the JUUL can further exacerbate the nicotine addiction as well as further increase the likelihood of developing diseases associated with prolonged use.

153. Defendants were fully aware of the dangers of the JUUL as they specifically

designed the product to carry excessive amounts of nicotine facilitated through a proprietary formulation of nicotine and benzoic acid.¹²⁴

154. Defendants' negligence, fraudulent concealment, omissions of material fact and failure to warn of the product defect and risks of exposure to high levels of nicotine and other toxic compounds have caused Plaintiff to suffer an increased risk of medical maladies.

155. Absent Defendants' negligence, fraud, breach of duties, misrepresentations, or any combination of such acts, Plaintiff would not have been exposed to dangerous levels of nicotine and other toxic compounds.

156. As a proximate result of Defendants' misconduct, Plaintiff is currently fighting the consequences of nicotine addiction and is at a heightened risk of developing a variety of medical conditions in the future. Such increased risk was reasonably foreseeable to Defendants.

157. As a direct result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff seeks all other available and necessary relief in connection with this claim.

IV. CAUSES OF ACTION

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION **FRAUD BY OMISSION**

158. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

159. Defendants fraudulently and deceptively sold JUUL products to Plaintiff by omitting to disclose the highly addictive nature of JUUL products.

160. Further, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively failed to disclose to Plaintiff the highly addictive nature of JUUL's pod formulation, the nicotine content of JUUL e-liquid and the aerosol it produces, and use of nicotine and benzoic acid to deliver a materially more significant nicotine load than in a single package of cigarettes.

¹²⁴ 895 Patent.

161. Further, Defendants fraudulently and deceptively failed to disclose to Plaintiff that the nicotine salts in JUUL pods delivered nicotine at a higher rate than other e-cigarettes and conventional cigarettes, which was likely to make the nicotine addiction associated with JUUL products stronger and more severe than that associated with other e-cigarettes and conventional cigarettes.

162. Each of these safety omissions was material when made. In particular, each omission concerned material facts that were essential to Plaintiff's decisions whether to purchase a JUUL e-cigarette and JUUL pod.

163. By and through such omissions, Defendants intended to induce Plaintiff to detrimentally rely on the material safety omissions.

164. Plaintiff detrimentally relied on Defendants' omissions. Had Plaintiff been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Defendants, they would have acted differently by, without limitation not purchasing a JUUL e-cigarette or JUUL pod or purchasing fewer of them.

165. Plaintiff justifiably and reasonably relied on Defendants' omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by the Defendants' actions.

166. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' omissions, Plaintiff has suffered damages in an amount equal to the amount that Defendants charged them.

167. Defendants' conduct was willful and malicious and designed to maximize Defendants' profits even though Defendants knew that it would cause damages to Plaintiff.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
NEGLIGENCE

168. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

169. The elements of negligence are duty, breach of duty, causation, and harm.

170. Upon marketing and offering the JUUL products for sale, Defendants had a duty and owed a duty to Plaintiff to exercise a degree of care a reasonable e-cigarette manufacturer would exercise under like circumstances to ensure its products were not marketed or sold to and/or used by minors, including Plaintiff.

171. Defendants knew or should have known that minors, including Plaintiff would be prone to purchase and/or try JUUL products.

172. Defendants breached their duty to minors, including Plaintiff by permitting their products to be marketed and sold to minors, including Plaintiff through their website, online, and through brick-and-mortar retailers, where identification and proof of age were not required for purchase and acquisition of the JUUL products.

173. Upon marketing and offering the JUUL products for sale, Defendants had a duty and owed a duty to Plaintiff to exercise a degree of care a reasonable e-cigarette manufacturer would exercise under like circumstances to accurately represent the nicotine content and delivery of their products as well as the products' corresponding addictive potential.

174. Defendants breached their duty to minors, including Plaintiff by misrepresenting and otherwise failing to accurately represent the nicotine content and delivery of their products as well as by misrepresenting and otherwise failing to accurately represent the products' corresponding addictive potential.

175. Upon marketing and offering the JUUL products for sale, Defendants had a duty and owed a duty to Plaintiff to exercise a degree of care a reasonable e-cigarette manufacturer would exercise under like circumstances to accurately represent and to adequately warn of the health hazards, particularly to minors, of using JUUL products including, but not limited to, the presence of toxic compounds in JUUL e-liquids and the delivery of these compounds and other

toxic compounds in JUUL aerosol as well as the health hazard of nicotine addiction and the concomitant health hazards that addictive, i.e., compulsive use of the JUUL products would bring about.

176. Defendants breached their duty to minors, including Plaintiff by failing to accurately represent and adequately warn of the health hazards of using JUUL products including, but not limited to, those identified in the preceding paragraph.

177. Defendants' breach of their duties, and each of them, proximately caused harm to Plaintiff. But for Defendants' breach of their duties, such harms would not have occurred.

178. Because of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has been significantly exposed to toxic substances, including nicotine, additives, and other toxic compounds in JUUL e-liquid and delivered in the aerosol JUUL produces, and as a result of this exposure, have suffered increased risk of illness, disease or disease process.

179. Defendants' lack of sufficient disclosure was a substantial factor in causing harm to Plaintiff.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

180. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

181. By means of Defendants' wrongful conduct alleged here, Defendants knowingly sold JUUL e-cigarettes and JUUL pods to Plaintiff in a manner that was unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive. Specifically, Defendants engaged in advertising campaigns and other unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive acts that resulted in the sale and collection of monies from minors, which Defendants intended to occur.

182. Defendants knowingly received and retained wrongful benefits and funds from Plaintiff. In so doing, Defendants acted with conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff.

183. Because of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Defendants have been unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiff.

184. Defendants' unjust enrichment resulted from the conduct alleged here. Specifically, Defendants knowingly marketed, sold to, and profited from minors' purchases of JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products whose quality and performance were misrepresented by words, acts, and omissions described in this Complaint.

185. It is inequitable for Defendants to be permitted to retain the benefits they received, without justification, from selling JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products to Plaintiff in an unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive manner. Defendants' retention of such funds under such circumstances makes it inequitable, and constitutes unjust enrichment.

186. The financial benefits Defendants derived rightfully belong to Plaintiff. Defendants should be compelled to return in a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiff all wrongful or inequitable proceeds received by them from the sale of JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products to minors.

187. Plaintiff alleges in the alternative that they have no adequate remedy at law.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY – FAILURE TO WARN

188. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

189. This claim is brought pursuant to the product liability laws of New York.

190. Defendants manufactured, distributed and sold JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products.

191. Defendants were aware that the JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products had potential safety risks that were known and knowable in light of scientific and medical knowledge that was generally accepted in the scientific community at the time of design,

manufacture, distribution, and sale of JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products.

192. The use of JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products presented a substantial danger of causing nicotine addiction when minors used JUUL nicotine dispensing devices or nicotine products in an intended or reasonably foreseeable way.

193. Plaintiff could not recognize the potential risks of using a JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products because Defendants intentionally downplayed, misrepresented, and/or failed to warn of (a) the levels of nicotine present in JUUL e-liquid and the levels of nicotine delivered in the aerosol JUUL produces when used in an ordinary manner; and (b) the addiction potential that the JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products posed; and (c) the presence of toxic additives and other toxic compounds in JUUL e-liquid and the delivery of those and other toxic compounds in the aerosol JUUL produces when used in an ordinary manner; and (d) the host of attendant medical maladies that could result from ordinary use of the products.

194. Defendants failed to adequately warn or instruct foreseeable users of JUUL nicotine-dispensing devices and nicotine products of the risks of nicotine addiction and the concomitant health hazards that addictive, i.e., compulsive, use of the JUUL products would bring about.

195. Plaintiff was harmed by Defendants' failure to warn.

196. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has been significantly exposed to toxic substances, including nicotine and nicotine delivery additives, and as a result of this exposure has suffered increased risk of illness, disease or disease process.

197. Defendants' lack of sufficient instructions or warnings was a substantial factor in causing harm to Plaintiff.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY – DESIGN DEFECT

198. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

199. This claim is brought pursuant to the product liability laws of New York.

200. Defendants manufactured, distributed and sold JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products.

201. Defendants were aware that the JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products had potential risks that were known and knowable in light of scientific and medical knowledge that was generally accepted in the scientific community at the time of design, manufacture, distribution, and sale of JUUL nicotine dispensing devices and nicotine products.

202. Defendants knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that JUUL's products under ordinary use were harmful or injurious, particularly to youths and adolescents, including the Plaintiff.

203. As described above, Defendants designed and marketed their products to appeal to nonsmokers, youths and adolescents and to encourage them to buy and use the product.

204. JUUL products are also inherently defective because they contain and deliver significantly more nicotine than JUUL represents. Moreover, JUUL is unreasonably dangerous and therefore defective in design because it is made to create and sustain addiction. The risks inherent in the design of JUUL outweigh significantly any benefits of such design.

205. Defendants could have employed reasonably feasible alternative designs to prevent the harms discussed in the complaint.

206. Plaintiff was unaware of the design defects described in the complaint. Further, Defendants knew or had reason to know that youths and adolescents would not fully realize the dangerous and addictive nature of the JUUL products, nor the long-term complications nicotine

addiction can present, or that, due to their youth, would recklessly disregard such risks.

207. Plaintiff was harmed directly and proximately by Defendants' defectively designed JUUL e-cigarette. Such harm includes significant exposure to toxic substances, which may cause or contribute to causing disease; nicotine addiction; and economic harm in that they would not have purchased JUUL or would have paid less for it if they had known the true facts and that they had paid a premium as a result of Defendants' defective products.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY

208. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

209. Defendants, through the acts and omissions alleged herein, in the sale, marketing, and promotion of JUUL products impliedly warranted that JUUL e-cigarettes and cigarettes were equivalent in terms of nicotine content.

210. The negligent misrepresentations and omissions made by Defendants, upon which Plaintiff reasonably and justifiably relied, were intended to induce, and actually induced, Plaintiff to purchase the products at issue.

211. Defendants are merchants with respect to the goods, which were sold to Plaintiff and there was an implied warranty that those goods were merchantable.

212. JUUL e-cigarettes are not fit for their intended purposes of offering an alternative to cigarettes because JUUL e-cigarettes, when used as intended or reasonably foreseeable, worsen or aggravate users' underlying nicotine addiction.

213. Plaintiff would not have purchased JUUL e-cigarettes, or would not have purchased the products on the same terms, had they known the facts Defendants omitted to disclose.

214. Plaintiff is entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief as a result.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES STATUTE
New York General Business Law §§349-350-f

215. Plaintiff incorporates the above and below allegations by reference.

216. Defendants have a statutory duty to refrain from making false or fraudulent representations and/or from engaging in deceptive acts or practices in the sale and promotion of JUUL pursuant to the New York Unfair Trade Practices Statute, New York General Business Law §§349-350-f (hereinafter “the Statute”), which prohibits “deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business, trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service in this state,” and declares such acts or practices as unlawful.

217. Defendants’ unfair and deceptive practices are likely to mislead—and have misled—reasonable consumers, such as Plaintiff, and therefore, violate the Statute.

218. Defendants have engaged and continue to engage in unfair, unlawful, and deceptive trade practices in New York as outlined herein. In particular, Defendants have: knowingly developed, sold, and promoted a product that contained and delivered nicotine at levels in excess of its representations with the intention of creating and fostering long-term addiction to JUUL products; failed to warn consumers about the dangers of its products including but not limited to its addictiveness, its use of a proprietary nicotine salt formulation that allows for nicotine to be absorbed more efficiently, quickly and in higher amounts than represented and in higher amounts than in cigarettes and comparable vaping products; and promulgating an advertising campaign specifically targeting minors.

219. By and through such misrepresentations and omissions, Defendants intended to induce Plaintiff to detrimentally rely on the material safety omissions.

220. Plaintiff detrimentally relied on Defendants’ misrepresentations and omissions. Had Plaintiff been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Defendants, they

would have acted differently by, without limitation not purchasing a JUUL e-cigarette or JUUL pod or purchasing fewer of them.

221. Plaintiff, as a reasonable consumer, justifiably and reasonably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by the Defendants' actions.

222. Plaintiff reasonably relied to their detriment on Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions in that she purchased JUUL not knowing the true propensity of its dangers.

223. Plaintiff has sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' deceptive and unfair trade practices.

224. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to prohibit Defendants from continuing to engage in the unfair and deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of in this complaint. Such misconduct by Defendants, unless and until enjoined and restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact.

225. Pursuant to the Statute, Plaintiff makes claims for damages, including punitive damages, attorney's fees, and costs. The damages suffered by the Plaintiff were directly and proximately caused by the deceptive, misleading and unfair practices of Defendants.

V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court:

1. Award Plaintiff compensatory, restitutionary, rescissory, general consequential, and exemplary damages in an amount to be determined at trial, and also including but not limited to:
 - a. General Damages;
 - b. Special Damages, including all expenses, including incidental past and future expenses, including medical expenses and loss of earnings and earning capacity;

- c. Punitive Damages;
- 2. Award prejudgment interest as permitted by law;
- 3. Enter an appropriate injunction against Defendant and its officers, agents, successors, employees, representatives, and assigns;
- 4. Appoint a monitor and retain jurisdiction to ensure that Defendant comply with the injunctive provisions of any decree of this Court;
- 5. Enter other appropriate equitable relief;
- 6. Award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, as provided for by law; and
- 7. Grant such other further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

VI. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff demands trial by jury.

Dated: September 6, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Andrew R. Frisch

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